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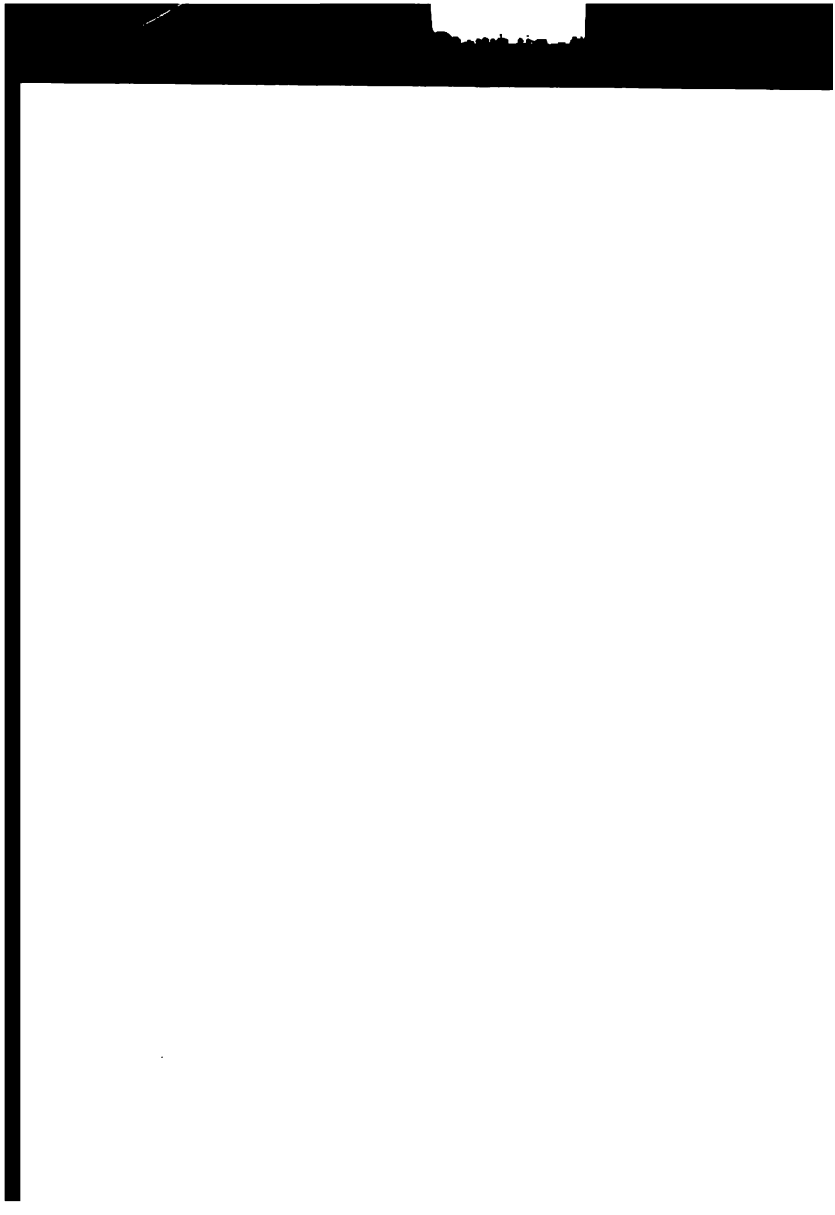

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THE VOLCANO

UNDER THE CITY

By

A Volunteer Special

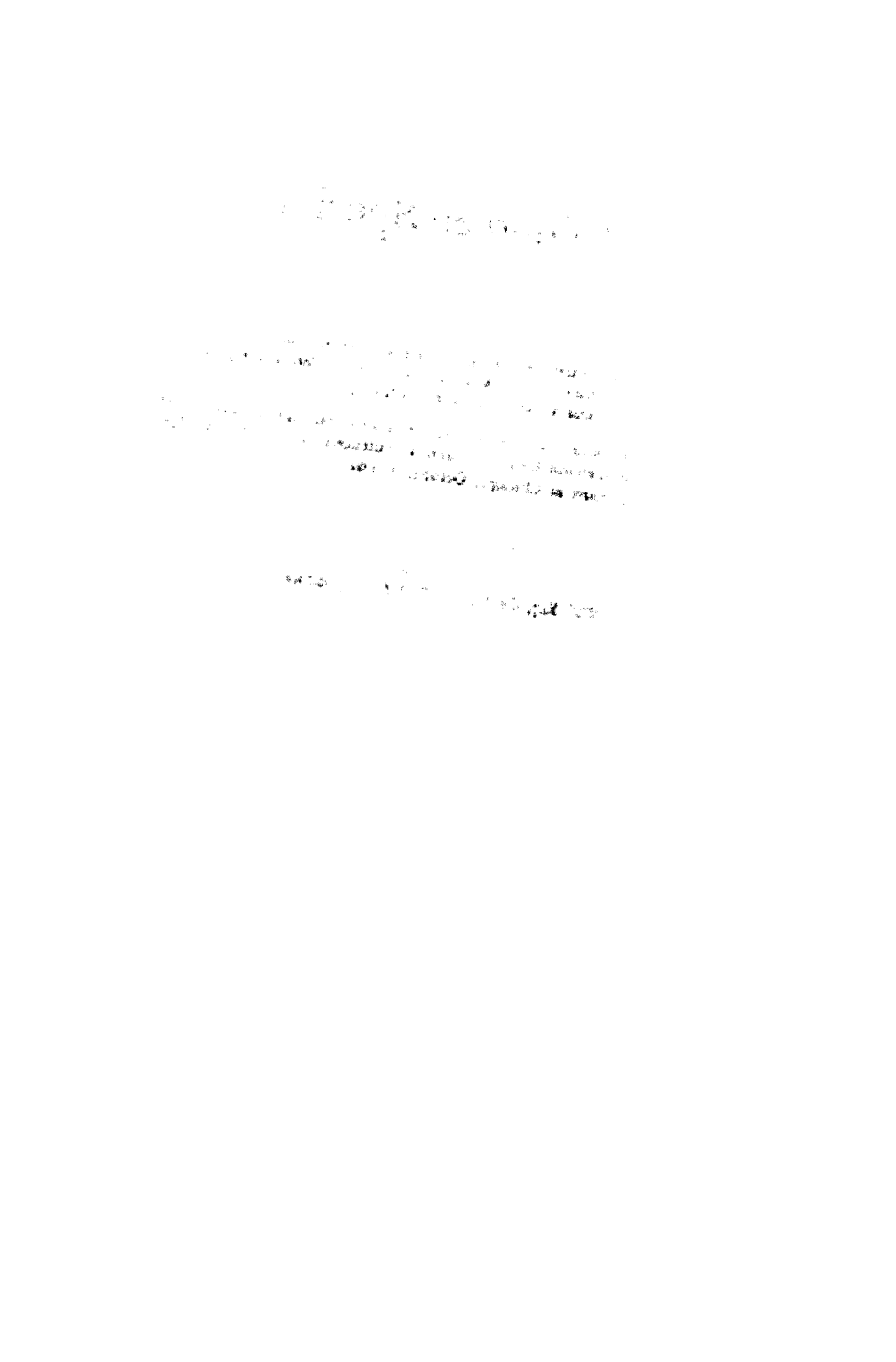
"Among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and they who take such appeal are sure to lose their cause and pay the cost."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, August 26th, 1863

"If every man had a bomb in his pocket there is the end of capitalistic rule."—Speech of GEORGE ENGEL, Anarchist, sentenced to death for murder, delivered in open court at Chicago, October 8, 1886

With Map, showing New York Police Precincts

NEW YORK
FORDS, HOWARD, & HULBERT

1887 1887 2108



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PREFACE.

NO adequate account of the Draft-riot of 1863 has ever been printed. Contemporary newspaper reports of it were necessarily fragmentary and defective. People at that time residing in New York, including even the men who aided in suppressing the mob, had but an imperfect conception of the magnitude and bloody results of the tumult. The difficulties in the way of obtaining data for a trustworthy record have been very great. The author of this volume has laboriously sifted the press reports for all material contained in them which was worth preserving. He has had access to the telegraph-books of the Police Department, and has carefully examined the hundreds of despatches sent and received during the riot. Many of those have here been quoted in full as a part of the record or illustrating it. Much help has been cheerfully given him by veteran members of the police force and others who were city officials at the time; by officers of the volunteer and militia forces actively engaged in the struggle with the mob; and by citizens who were eye-witnesses of events narrated. The author himself was then in

the city, serving as a volunteer during the first two days of the riot, thereby obtaining vivid impressions which better prepared him for the present work.

The entire mass of material, after collection, has been thoroughly read and criticised by the very highest police authority, and the book as printed contains no statement of fact which has not received the most competent official approval.

The general reader, in order to comprehend the situation, should, from the beginning, bear in mind that the riot took place during the Civil War, in July, 1863, just after the battle of Gettysburg. The entire organized militia of the cities of New York and Brooklyn was absent on duty, having been drawn away by the national government for temporary service in that memorable campaign. Owing to the war, nevertheless, both cities contained large numbers of men who had had experience in the field and were thereby prepared for the emergency.

It is the author's conviction that his toilsome research is fully justified. The present day has its plainly perceptible perils, and with a direct reference to these the great riot offers a number of sufficiently obvious suggestions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1886.

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THE VOLCANO

UNDER THE CITY.

I.

The Unexpected Comes.

"Thus far, everything has gone quietly, and the people generally consider the Draft as a matter of course, for we have been unable to learn of any undue excitement in regard to it in any section. Many stories have been circulated to the effect that bands, gangs, and companies have been organized, here and there, with the intention of resisting the Draft, and that the numbers are armed and drilled, hold secret meetings, and so forth; but, from all that we can learn, no such organizations exist; and even if they did, they will amount to nothing."

THAT was the editorial declaration of the *New York Daily Tribune* on Saturday morning, July 11, 1863; and there was no better authority in the country.

Three days later, come to the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third Street. It is the very heart of the city; noon, July 14, 1863.

Where have all the people gone? Why are the streets deserted and the stores closed? Why is the air so full of smoke that you can scarcely breathe? Are those men intoxicated who lie upon the pavement yonder? What is this awful crash and rattle which seems to come from every direction?

Stand still for a few minutes and look and listen.

That which all men said could not and would not come has come. The mob has risen, and the greatest riot known in American history is at its height.

It is an affair intensely interesting and well worthy of careful study. At this hour, a Volunteer Special, begrimed with two days of hot-weather service, is sufficiently rough-looking to be almost safe, even here on Broadway, but no carefully dressed person would be so. Scores of men have been beaten half to death for the offence of wearing good clothes. It is a terrible time for women and children. Business is dead. The ships at the wharves have ceased loading or unloading. All the street-car lines have been compelled to stop running. Nearly all the telegraph-lines are down. The police are apparently beaten.

The militia regiments are all in Pennsylvania. The people are rallying fast to suppress the tumult and are organizing, but in the mean time the work of destruction goes on. The mob have kindled twenty-four fires since yesterday morning, and some of these have burned whole blocks of buildings. The rioters have plundered houses and shops and stores, murdered men, maltreated women, destroyed an orphan asylum, and now threaten to do more and worse.

The men upon the pavement yonder are not drunk; they are dead. They will be buried in due season, but you and I will never know how or by whom. The coroners have ceased holding inquests. The Burial Permit Bureau is not in operation. The cemeteries cannot be reached, from many parts of the city. There will never be any public record of the death of those men, but the real cause in each case is worth examining into, for the apparent cause was evidently the club of a policeman.

As we stand here, there is a crowd coming up Broadway, and they must be looked at as they pass.

They are whooping, yelling, blaspheming, howling, demoniac, such as no man imagined the city

of New York to contain. There are women among them, and boys half grown, but none of them seem to be Americans. Who are they?

That is a very important question, and can be answered only after a more searching inquiry than can be made off-hand. Changing the form into "What are they?" this look at them partly answers it.

They carry guns, pistols, axes, hatchets, crowbars, pitchforks, knives, bludgeons, — the Red Flag. Much of their shouting is done in other tongues, but that cry is in English: "Down with the rich men! Down with property! Down with the police!"

It is an insurrection of evil against law; an uprising of suppressed hellish forces against order. They mean precisely what they shout, and are fiercely carrying into effect their declared purposes.

Could this bursting-forth have been prevented?

Decidedly it could have been, if our law-abiding, self-confident public could have believed beforehand that such a thing as this was possible. The crust over this volcano broke through at the want-of-preparation point, and all the other crust gave way. As for the crowd here, it is much like

the others which, as a Volunteer Special, I have taken note of. Those fellows in front are all ex-convicts, of one crime or another. There is hardly an American among them, even by adoption, still less by birth. A German, Irishman, Frenchman, any other man, coming here and really becoming American will keep out of such business. Those men have not ceased to be foreigners at heart, and have brought with them and kept in them all their inheritance of bitterness and brutality. As for any specific object in this present outbreak, they have none. They have not thought so far as that.

The army in the field needed men; the President ordered a conscription, under the law; the incidents of the enforcement of the conscription provided an occasion; the under-world seized the opportunity and broke loose, for a few hours calling itself a "Draft-riot." It is easy, now, to discover its real character. Just such a volcano is continually in a state of perfect preparation in this and every other large city, and in many smaller gatherings of the required elements of disorder. The forces increase rather than diminish, and the ready peril asks for less and less in the way of an apparent excuse or palliation.

The writer of this book considers himself on duty, now as in July, 1863, as a Volunteer Special, with a very possible riot slumbering near him.

In telling the plain story of a fierce, midsummer madness which once came to the city of New York, the use proposed is somewhat more than the relation of an interesting episode. The signs of the times are such as summon thoughtful men to put away the indifference and unbelief which then held open wide the gate through which disaster poured in. Most important of all thoughtful men, and most directly spoken to, are the thoughtful working-men whose hands hold the entire political power of this country. They are well aware of the futility and absurdity of crime as a means or method in political operations. Outside of them, around them, controllable by them, is a vast mass of ignorance, recklessness, and depravity which does not think. To this mass, life itself seems a failure. It broods and sulks and suffers and has no hope, and it could not break loose without doing harm, unmixed with good of any sort.

The hands of American labor hold the ballot and do not need to take up the dynamite cartridge or the torch or the carbine. The American

laborer has no excuse for following blind, imported guides into ditches of blood and fire.

The history of all madness teaches that it will do, in its frenzied paroxysms, what every-day sanity has no dream of doing. History also records in many repetitions the unaccountable suddenness with which masses of men will take the infection of a great craze.

The country as a whole has forgotten that there was ever a really great riot in the city of New York. Its own population is better aware that there was a serious disturbance connected, in some vague manner, with the "Draft" during the Civil War. Yet very few even of those who, like the writer of this book, were present, seeing in part and hearing in part, have any clear idea of the extent and nature of the terrible event.

There was a great riot, and it was only in small part either political or sectarian. What it really was must be shown step by step. The volcanic forces which broke loose had no apparent sufficient cause for such an eruption. They had no attainable object. They were under no known leadership or direction. They had but a slight and crude prior organization. Nevertheless they did an appalling amount of mischief.

There have been, and in other lands there yet may be, such things as righteous revolutions, accompanied by tumultuous uprisings of suppressed social elements. There cannot be any need for tumult, violence, bloodshed, and devastation in these free United States, where the individual man, the voter, is ruler. It must, therefore, be accepted as an axiom that a mob of violence in the United States is a mob of crime. It is composed of criminal units, in the act of committing felony, who must be dealt with accordingly. The best dealing is the shortest, and begins at the beginning.

A mere outbreak may occur in one of many unexpected ways, but the core of any great sedition must consist, even at the outset, of men and women who have previously been guilty of criminal acts or are morally prepared for such commission. What a flood may sweep with it, once it is well a-going, will appear with sufficient plainness from the following record.

Such a nucleus, the first requisite of a mob, was found in 1863. It exists now, ready for action, in hundreds of localities, and the friends of labor and of law must watch it.

The second requisite for a great riot is the ex-

istence of real or supposed grievances, bitter enough to give force and effect to a rallying-cry. Such grievances, both real and imaginary, now everywhere exist in the disturbed relations between labor and capital. The daily crime of permitting these allies to be enemies marks the low and heathenish standard of what is called statesmanship.

A third requisite before crime will be ready to lead a tumult is a supposed or actual weakness of the known repressive forces. This, in New York, in 1863, was provided by the absence of nearly all the organized militia regiments, in response to a military necessity of the nation.

A fourth indispensable condition is a heated, feverish state of the social elements capable of rioting. The fuel must be ready to kindle. How this preparation was then made will be shown. Everything is very ready indeed at the present time, and will continue to be so until a change comes.

A fifth and highly important condition is the habitual refusal of sober-minded people to believe that there is any volcano.

The quotation from the *New York Daily Tribune*, at the beginning of this chapter, is selected

from many like utterances to illustrate the accepted view of the situation in 1863. The press reporters discovered very little fever; the police did not see any signs of danger; the authorities were very sure there was no "crater." Only through the deceptive crust of a false security could there have been such a ruinous bursting-up.

All who thus studied and denied erred as to the nature of the possible peril to be watched against, for they were entirely correct in declaring that the state of the popular mind with reference to the Draft was by no means seriously threatening. It was in the middle of the third year of the Civil War. The United States Government had been compelled to follow the lead of the Confederates and resort to conscription instead of volunteering in order to supply its armies. Men opposed to the war itself, to the Lincoln Administration, and the merely seditious, had made all the political capital possible out of the fact and the methods of the conscription; yet the result of their efforts was well stated by the *Tribune*, and by other journals that used similar language. The specific features of the conscription or "draft" will be presented in their proper place.

olice. No requisition was made for a police
to preserve order at the several enrolment
at which the Draft was to take place. No
al military force was provided. The only
v of such a precaution was the fact that a
ent of the Invalid Corps (crippled soldiers,
undred strong,—or, rather, five hundred
was directed to furnish proper guard de-
On Saturday morning, July 11th, and on
ay morning, July 13th, such details were
nade, but they were regarded as mere mat-
f form and ceremony—something like
tion "guard-mounting" in time of peace.
rave but helpless fellows furnished a mere
e and suggestion of the armed force actu-
manded by the facts of the situation.

tion, or postponement of the Draft, and there were many who believed that he would succeed or had succeeded. His efforts were without result, except that the fact of their making was one element of the general suspense. He was an acute and experienced political observer, yet it does not appear that he, more than others, was in any fear of extended disorder.

In spite of all the seeming quiet, nevertheless, there were—increasingly at the very last—dark rumors of trouble to come. They circulated whisperingly from house to house through all the lower wards of the city. There were, moreover, some clear-headed citizens who began to not only perceive the presence of possible danger but to also prepare to meet it. It is a curious feature of the situation that not the timid men or the non-combatants, but some of the military officers who for various reasons remained in the city were fairly well awakened to the impending crisis before it aroused the suspicions of those who were supposed to be professionally on the watch for its indications. There were mutual conferences and exchanges of opinion among these gentlemen, of which there is no exact record, and small informal gatherings of them, in more places

than one, to discuss the situation, were held on Sunday, the 12th of July.

It was merely by a sort of professional instinct that, on Saturday, Police Superintendent Kennedy made a detail of a sergeant and fifteen policemen to take charge of the Arsenal at Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, and to hold it until relieved by a suitable military guard. No authority asked for them, nobody knew precisely why they were sent, and they could not long have held their vitally important post against any considerable party of assailants. They were an indication of vague and undefinable uneasiness, and that was all. There were many muskets and much ammunition in the Arsenal, however, and the police guard may have been sent there in time to prevent a world of mischief.

On Saturday morning, the 11th of July, 1863, the actual operation of the Draft began, at the Marshal's or Enrolment Office of the Third Subdivision of the Ninth Congressional District, at No. 677 Third Avenue, corner of Forty-sixth Street. The drawings of names were made by means of a lottery-wheel, and proceeded throughout the day without any interruption whatever.

The crowd assembled was large and contained many cloudy faces, but all utterances of discontent were seemingly within the bounds of reason. The leaders of the coming riot seem to have required the results of that day's work in order to bring their recklessness up to the proper point; or it may be that such plans as they had formed included the precise date, the 13th, fixed upon for the general Draft, all over the city. Twelve hundred and thirty-six names were drawn, leaving only 264 men to be obtained in order to complete the quota of that subdivision. No other enrolment office was ready or attempted a beginning of operations that day. When the lottery-wheel ceased its intensely-watched revolutions, the crowd slowly dispersed. The drafted men had yet some days left in which to arrange their affairs and report for duty, or the reverse, but they all went away more or less gloomily. In proportion to the measure of their patriotism or war-spirit, or the pressure of their circumstances, or their mental and moral condition, the oppressive nature of the Conscription Act became manifest to them. Its tremendous reality also dawned upon them and upon the entire community. It was a fact,

1236 names were distributed among all
:s, ranks, and conditions, and the laborer and
iillionaire were alike before the even-handed

As to the "mob element," it was well un-
ood that a larger proportion of this than of
ther had escaped enrolment, owing to its
ng, uncertain residence and the extreme
ilty experienced by the enrolling officers in
'ying its individual members. No property-
r and no man in regular business could es-
the search; but the vagrant, the unknown,
nen accustomed to conceal their where-
s, avoided the hated "wheel" by the thou-

spite of this fact, however, a number of

It may have been just as well for the army that many of the worst of them unintentionally elected to be mowed down by grape and canister in the streets of New York. Such difficulty as the police thus anticipated was with desperate men as individuals and not in any organized or collective capacity.

The purely political opponents of the conscription of men for the armies of the United States had been in a manner deprived of strength by the recent victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, and were disposed to quiet. No anti-administration leader of any social standing or name or influence was or could be an advocate of anarchy. An entirely different element was nearly ready to avail itself of the situation.

The next day, the 12th of July, was Sunday. It was passed in a sort of suppressed fermentation by nearly the entire population. The coolest although most deeply interested men were the Metropolitan Police, who were hardly affected by the growing excitement. The external signs of its effect upon others escaped them altogether, or, if observed, were regarded as indicating nothing of importance. All the discussions of the evil to come, and there must have been many

day evening, but nobody connected them
the Draft, and it was only noticed that they
ned to attract larger and more disorderly
rds than ordinarily.

he fact already alluded to, that this atmos
re pervaded and affected the several informa
ries of militia and volunteer officers, after
ds became of great importance. These gen
nen discussed the subject of a possible ric
a military problem, and took into professiona
sideration what might best be done by them
ves in case of such an emergency. As a con
uence, they were better prepared for prom
l effective action during the next twenty-fou
urs. On the whole, Sunday passed so quiet
it its close presented no feature which seeme
call for especial action by either the civil

curity. They had good ground for their confidence in their own ability to deal with any possible disorder in the city of New York. The State and the National governments were in like manner justifiable.

It remains unquestionably true, nevertheless, that the one factor of safety which was entirely absent was a vital one: if the danger had been seen and acknowledged, it would have been provided for, and there would have been no riot extending beyond the street and square upon which it began.

N Sunday evening, July 12th, no more than the customary details for duty were made he Superintendent of Metropolitan Police. ıad at his disposal about a thousand men, trained and entirely trustworthy, being that of the entire force which was "on duty." other half was "off duty," for its daily rest, ıubject to summons, constituting it an availreserve. The thousand or more men on duty scattered all over the city. The station- e of each of the thirty-two precincts* was the headquarters and rallying-point of the men ıging to that precinct. Each station-house connected by telegraph with the Central e. the general business of the department

with the care of the city of Brooklyn, across the East River but included in the Metropolitan Police District, was similarly circumstanced.

The Board of Metropolitan Police was invested with the power of calling out and employing the militia regiments within its jurisdiction, but these all, seventeen in number, were now out of reach.

Superintendent Kennedy had no thought of needing militia regiments or of any special pressure upon what seemed the ample force under his direction. It was purely as a routine precaution that he ordered a sergeant and twelve men to proceed to each of the United States enrolment offices on Monday morning. It was well understood that crowds of men would then be gathered at those places, and it was a regular duty of the police to be present wherever a crowd might assemble.

The proposed preservation of the public peace was the only requisition in the case, and it was believed that the squads of Metropolitans detailed would be sufficient to insure that.

The United States officer in command of the regiment of the Invalid Corps, Colonel Ruggles, formerly of General Pope's staff, made his regulation "details," but they were late in starting to

lown a mob.

ıayor of the city, Hon. George Opdyke, his office at an early hour, for word had ıim that there might be disturbances in se of the day. A friendly warning had ı sent him that his own residence might .ed, but he quietly and bravely disre- .t. He was partly right, for none of war political leaders of whom he had onal knowledge proposed to hurt either is family or his dwelling, however much ght regret the political fact that he was New York. It was well for his property, , if not for its human inmates, that some ıeighbors learned of the giving of the and took a different view of the matter.

Major-General Charles Sandford, a brave old officer, to whom it was almost in vain to carry any startling or menacing report or rumor. He was one of the last to believe that there was or could be any real danger brewing; and even after the riot was in full blast, and his own men, directed by his more wide-awake subordinates, were firing volleys down street after street, it was almost impossible to make him comprehend the gravity of the situation. He persisted in sending telegrams to Police Headquarters that "all is quiet," during the very hours of Monday when Police-President Acton's force was struggling for life against overwhelming numbers, and again towards the close of the week, when yet the mob held almost undisputed possession of entire wards.

The commander of the United States Military District which included New York was Major-General John E. Wool, an army officer distinguished in three wars, but whose age and infirmities unfitted him to deal with circumstances so new to him and so surprisingly trying and perplexing. He could much better have directed an organized army in the field of battle than have handled miscellaneous forces of all sorts in a hurly-burly street fight of several days'

was a veteran of many battle-fields, and
ed to be by no means out of place in this
n being summoned to the scene of ac-
h a quick shrewdness and a putting aside
nere "service" prejudices which did him
e at once proceeded to the Police Head-
in Mulberry Street, and there remained,
as commanding and directing his own
t also as the unflinching, unhesitating
or and ally of Mr. Acton, the President
oard of Police Commissioners.
l been ordered that all the enrolment
hould be ready for proceeding with the
nd it was not doubted but that they
uly begin their work on Monday morn-
ey were not quite ready, however, and
ter part of them were yet busy with their

tents of their offices to places of greater security.

There were men who proposed to act as leaders in whatever were to be the extraordinary events of the day. At a very early hour they and their emissaries pervaded the city in all directions, carrying the word that the time for active opposition to the Draft had come. They went to every point where there was work to be done that day which would assemble laboring men, to notify them that they must not go on with their toil, on penalty of violence. The wharves were visited, the foundries, machine-shops, ship-yards, factories, printing-houses, and similar haunts of industry, and all the workmen there, and all gangs of laborers upon public works, were summoned to join the ranks of the anti-Draft demonstration. As far north as the great Croton Reservoir in Central Park, the engineer in charge found himself compelled to begin operations with only half his force of men. Some went home in fear, but more went down-town to see what might be going on. As a rule, all that was asked for by the "working-men" thus notified was proper protection from mob violence, and not a solitary establishment was disabled by

r.

ıe between violent felony and anything
shadow of political purpose or acccom-
: was soon to be drawn with startling
:ss. The later recruiting processes of
vere a pure terrorism. There is nothing
rutally tyrannical as Crime enforcing a
:ous "conscription" on its own account.
f half-drunken wretches then marched
l thither, forcing honest men to quit the
ıich they earned their bread. As many
ıot escape, or were at all half-willing to
a spree," were compelled to swell the
:he rioters and march along with them.
ɣged on in this manner many an ordi-

ing had been done, in various parts of the city, but, as yet, not at any point save one had there been made a gathering whose size or apparent purposes were such as to arouse alarm or call for special action by the authorities. It was a matter of course that there should be large and increasing crowds in the neighborhoods of the several enrolment offices. All men whose names had been enrolled were naturally expected to be on hand to learn their individual fates, and, so long as they should behave themselves, their right so to do was unquestionable. It was not, therefore, with any anticipation of serious trouble to come that the deputy provost-marshal in charge of the enrolment office at the corner of Third Avenue and Forty-sixth Street saw the approaches to it thronged with gloomy-faced men when he and his assistants proceeded to their post of duty. Once they were inside of the building, the very density of the mass which gathered and grew around the half-guarded doorway prevented any clear idea or correct information coming through it as to the deeds performing or preparing in the outer world.

At the same hour a modified copy of the state of things on Third Avenue began to assume

began at the Third Avenue office at the
ur, but there were many preliminaries
ıe wheel could be set in motion. There
lice sergeant on duty, with about a dozen
the Invalid Corps detail had not arrived.
t nine o'clock the street-cars were com-
stop running on both Second and Third
at and above Sixty-sixth Street, and
ers were notified not to attempt further
ıt the same time a number of men began
own the telegraph-poles and sunder the
ır the enrolment office, with the evident
interrupting the communications of the
ıorities. This was the first overt act of
and it should be borne in mind as plainly

The crowd itself was not by any means made up from the immediate neighborhood, which, however, contained a full proportion of rough and lawless characters. All the drinking-houses in the vicinity were doing an uncommonly lively business.

Before nine o'clock so many telegraph-poles were down that the rioters considered that part of their work done; but their object was defeated by the courage and coolness of one man. Mr. James Crowley, Superintendent of the Police Telegraph System, was on his way down from his residence to the Police Central Office. He was entirely unsuspicious of any disturbance until attracted by the crowd and the noise. He at once comprehended the situation. The fallen wires lay in the gutter at the street side, and he knew that the police special wires were among them. He gathered all, as they came to hand, wound them around a lamp-post and "grounded" them so as to secure operation. He was, of course, interrupted by threats of violence and by profane demands as to the meaning of it, but he coolly replied that he was "Only getting the wires out of your way, boys." He was therefore not murdered on the spot, as he surely would

'wenty-first Precinct Police Station, on
fth Street, and telegraphed the facts of
to the Central Office. This is supposed
: first trustworthy intimation of the real
f the trouble that was received there.
was brought to the police station-house in
ty-ninth Street of the threatening aspect
s, and Captain G. T. Porter, commanding
inct, set out at once, with such men as he
uster, to reinforce the squad already on
: the Third Avenue enrolment office.
tioned most of his men, about sixty all
ide of the building, and awaited results,
h little idea of an assault too powerful to
ted by sixty Metropolitans.
igh was previously known at the Central
to indicate a necessity of preparing for

"To all Stations in New York and Brooklyn: Call in your reserves. Platoon and hold them at the station-house subject to further orders. J. A. KENNEDY."

Not long after sending this despatch, Superintendent Kennedy set out in person to visit the scene of the possible disturbance, and to attend to other parts of his customary routine. So little did he know of the matter, however, and so faintly did he imagine the bitter passions with which he was to deal, that he went alone, in a buggy. He went first to the Thirty-fifth Street Arsenal, and then drove to a point some distance below the enrolment office, where he left his buggy in charge of its driver and proceeded on foot. He was not a United States Government officer, and was not at all concerned in the enforcement of the Draft. Why should he have any cause to fear? His peril lay deeper than that, for he was the head and front of all lawful repression of crime and restraint of criminals. The instant he was recognized he was assailed with shouts and execrations, knocked down and terribly beaten. He was a strong man, of iron courage, and he struggled desperately for his life. Knocked down again and again and mercilessly beaten, he as often regained his feet and fled, pursued by his savage assailants. These

... again," he shouted, "save my life!"
quick and vigorous response resulted in a
, and the Superintendent of Police was car-
the Central Office on a dray. He arrived
Mr. Acton, the President of the Police
was coming out; and the latter, yet unin-
of the circumstances, and not guessing
rsonality of the battered and apparently
n form on the dray, said to an attendant

ck him up! Lock him up!"
Kennedy was not locked up, but remained
he surgeon's care, in a critical condition,
nany days after the riots had been put

e had been one gathering on Sunday even-
ch was not, so far as can be ascertained,

had no thought of a general sedition. Its decisions and its subsequent action point a peculiar lesson of special interest.

Fire Engine Company Number Thirty-three was composed exclusively of the class of men known as "roughs," and they are not necessarily criminals by any means. They were the free-handed, daring, turbulent, volunteer firemen of the old time, eagerly ready at any hour for what they called a "muss." Their engine was popularly known as the "Black Joke," and their engine-house was on Fifty-eighth Street, near Broadway, at some distance from the Third Avenue enrolment office. Their leading rough had been drawn in the conscription on Saturday, with a few others, and all the "boys" decided that the proper thing to do, under such circumstances, was to smash the enrolment office, break the wheel, burn the papers, and so destroy any evidence that the Draft had called for their man. These were the men who headed the first charge made, and it is believed that they did it without any consideration of what was to follow.

Of all these things the busy officials inside of the enrolment office had but a very imperfect and illusory information. They were brave men,

en to be sent to the several enrollment
and he had been gone but a quarter of an
fore this telegram was received from the
nth Precinct station-house, in Fifty-ninth

aborers have all suspended work, and are gather-
crowbars and other missiles in different parts of
the Twenty-second Precinct, to make a grand
ation at 677 Third Avenue."

"demonstration" had been prepared a
al earlier than that, however, and it was
be made by gangs of striking laborers scat-
ver two city wards.

policemen preserved a fair semblance of
der within and around the doors of the

the avenue. They were not the kind of men to proceed more slowly because of such an unlooked-for mass of miscellaneous support. Fire Company Thirty-three was bound to smash that wheel, and there were more "cops" on duty than had been by any means expected; so the more help the better.

At thirty minutes past ten o'clock somebody fired a pistol-shot in the street, in front of the fated building. Instantly, as if a signal agreed upon had been given, a storm of stones broke in the windows of the enrolment office. This was followed by the determined rush of a strong and compact body of men,—the "Black Joke" roughs, followed by some hundreds of others,—and the great riot of 1863 had begun.

From that moment the mob of New York City was let loose. Its different elements burst out and operated according to their several natures. A part continued to imagine itself acting in opposition to the conscription law, and much of this part went home early, refusing a share in the work of the remainder. By far the greater part of that remainder cared only for the simple fact that the barriers of lawful authority seemed to be temporarily swept away. The fever which is

ught out their inner natures.

aptain Porter and his sixty policemen stood
r ground heroically against the overwhelming
ı of the rioters, using no fire-arms for fear of
ting innocent men, and succeeded in giving
Draft officials time to escape with their lives
ough the rear of the building. They even
ied off the "wheel" and many papers and
ords with them. Then, after a desperate
ge and a hand-to-hand struggle, the Metro-
tans made good their own escape into the
n air, with many bruises, but without the loss
man.

t about the same time, or a few minutes
ier, there came marching up the avenue a
pany of the Invalid Corps, detailed to act as
ominal "guard." It numbered about fifty

among the astonished ranks, and the men began to go down. The officer in command, utterly bewildered by so sudden and unlooked-for an attack, ordered the volleys of stones to be replied to by a volley of blank cartridges, which did but empty the rifles of half his men and leave them defenceless. In utter desperation and without orders, according to some reports, one rank fired with ball, and several of the attacking rioters were killed or wounded. No chance was given for reloading or for further struggling.

The thronging mob broke up the feeble lines and wrenched the useless weapons from almost unresisting hands. A scene of furious brutality followed, the rioters seeming to feel that they were justified in all extremities of cruelty towards mere soldiers who had dared to "fire upon the people," as some of their apologists afterwards phrased the matter.

The greater part of the Invalids managed to escape with nothing worse than a terrific beating, but two of them were pounded to death on the spot. A third was pursued towards the river to a ledge of rocks, to which he fled for safety, and was hurled down from them. The stones and boulders cast upon him soon hid his battered

: "Black Joke" firemen had entirely failed
ir express errand, but the general mob in
bout the enrolment office had not gathered
special reference to the Draft-papers and
/heel. They had other work on hand, and
at deal of it. The office itself was sacked
noment of time, and was at once set on fire.
upper stories of the building were occupied
tenement-house by several families of the
er class. Wives and children of working-men
barely permitted to escape with their lives
re their homes were in a blaze. They were
allowed to rescue their household goods.
a little after eleven o'clock, that morning,
tain Porter sent to the Central Office this
ırnful memorandum:

. . [illegible] on Third Avenue is burning

as usual, and the nearest fire companies were promptly on the ground, but the mob-leaders sternly forbade their doing anything towards putting out the fire.

These companies were all organized upon the old "volunteer" system, and some of their membership, like the men of Company No. 33, seemed to be half-way in sympathy with the nominal opponents of the Draft. Such conduct at this and other points during the riots had a direct and powerful influence upon the subsequent abolition of their entire organization and the substitution of the existing "paid" department.

A sufficient number of the firemen remained faithful, however, and would have done their duty but for forcible opposition. A fellow named Andrews, a Virginian, took the opportunity of making an insurrectionary speech to the crowd while the building was burning. He was not an agent of the Confederate Government. Subsequent developments proved him a very low person indeed.

The building was fired in several places and burned down rapidly. Away down the avenue,

the reinforced police were struggling back towards the spot and sending to the Central Office appeals for additional help, but they could not get within two or three blocks of the fire. It was not until twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock that Chief Engineer John Decker, of the Fire Department, could obtain an opportunity to address the crowd. A press reporter lurking among them managed to take down the simple plea of the brave fireman, and it contains several points which make it worthy of lasting record:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: I stand here before you to appeal to your common-sense. I will not say a word at present as to the rights of your cause. About the Draft you doubtless feel you are right. There is no mistake, it is a hard thing for a man to have to leave his home and go soldiering if he did not wish to go; but I can't argue that question now. You probably feel that you are right in what you have done. You came here to do a certain thing. You have done it. Now you ought to be satisfied. All the United States property is destroyed, and I now appeal to your common-sense to let us, as firemen, go to work and save the property of innocent men. The men whose houses are now burning are innocent. They have nothing to do with the Draft. They

know nothing of it. They are hard-working men like yourselves. Now I ask you, will you let us go to work and put out this fire?"

The very worst of the destroyers of the marshal's office had already departed to other deeds of a similar character. The remaining throng answered the Chief Engineer with a round of cheers, and he and his men were permitted to begin their attempt, for several adjoining buildings were burning fast. It is quite likely that the cheering was started by some of the bolder of the immediate neighbors, but John Decker made his speech at the imminent peril of being beaten to death on the spot. He at once got his engines into position, but before they could throw a drop of water on the fire the departing rear-guard of the actual "mob" heard of what he was intending and came howling back. In less than a minute they cleared the avenue of all who resisted them, drove the firemen away from their engines, and stoned the police out of the neighborhood. They took temporary possession of the engines and hose-carts, but, for some unreason, did no injury to the machinery.

They soon, however, wearied of so empty a

III.

Burned Alive.

THE news of this black beginning of the riot spread fast and far, but not many men were prepared to believe that the trouble would be more than local and confined to the destruction of Draft enrolment machinery. The Mayor of New York had already summoned a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to discuss measures for the preservation of the peace of the city, and was in consultation with the military commanders, State and National. Telegrams were flashing out in swift succession from the Central Office of the Metropolitan Police, calling in all outlying details of men, and making other preparations for a desperate struggle. Still, it was no time for giving explanations, and as late as 11.30 A.M. the down-town station-houses sent up telegrams inquiring, "Is there a riot up-town?"

The "reserves," or off-duty men, of eleven pre-

cincts were ordered to the scene of action on Third Avenue as fast as possible before noon, but could not be gathered and sent in sufficient force to be of any greater use than that of holding a part of their enemies temporaily in check.

The mob was rising in other parts of the city, and wherever any considerable number of its ruffians came together they seemed to consider it their first duty to find and pursue and beat to death some helpless colored man.

The work of the Draft was but just beginning at the other enrolment offices when, at 11.25 o'clock A.M., they received telegraphic orders to suspend. The Sixth Avenue deputy marshal was even ordered to carry his books and papers to Governor's Island for safety. It was well and generally understood that there would be no more draft that day, and that all its machinery was speedily beyond reach of any such undertaking as that of the "Black Joke" firemen. By noon of Monday, therefore, the operations of the conscription law had been reasonably disconnected from all the buildings in which they had been carried on. The Draft itself had been forcibly suspended, and there was practically nothing more to be done in that direction. The po-

lice and what there was of the military had been overpowered, however, for the first time in the history of the city, and the mob experienced, through all its fast-heating veins, a sudden sense of power. It would not, could not stop. It would go on and obtain control of the city. It would work its will with property and with the limbs and lives of all against whom it had any prejudice or hatred. It would say little or nothing more about the Draft,—the politicians and the newspapers might have that for themselves,—but it would sack, burn, torture, and murder until its real character should be satisfactorily expressed.

The Central Office at an early hour sent out a general despatch of "No drill to-day," that there might be no useless fatigue of men who were likely soon to have all they could endure. At ten minutes past twelve the first despatch relating to Superintendent Kennedy's injury arrived, so complete had been the confusion among the uptown precincts, and so little had been known among them of the actual events of the morning. The very police engaged in the prolonged struggle on Third Avenue, as late as 12.35 o'clock sent in telegrams saying, "Tell the Superintendent we would like to have some help." There was

none to be sent as yet; but President Acton was now aware that the burden of responsibility had fallen upon his shoulders, and he had taken it up.

The police force on Third Avenue was losing ground in spite of unsurpassed heroism. They were not using fire-arms as yet, but were plying their clubs more and more mercilessly, for the mob gathered behind them as well as before, and they were practically "at bay." At a quarter past twelve o'clock a telegram came to the Central Office:

"There is danger of the mob attacking the Armory corner of Twenty-first Street and Second Avenue. There is about five hundred stand of arms in it."

Fifteen minutes later a similar message concluded with: "There is a great crowd. One of our men has—" And there it stopped, for there were many broken and disjointed messages in that hour of difficulty.

The armory building alluded to, on the north-eastern corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street, was a large brick structure built for a piano-factory, but now occupied as a rifle-factory, the entire upper story being used as a drill-room by military organizations. The quantity of arms

of ammunition in each; and the plans of the mob evidently included obtaining so desirable a supply of weapons.

Captain Cameron, of the Eighteenth Precinct, had already acted promptly with reference to the Armory. The section of police commonly known as the "Broadway Squad," and composed of picked men, had been sent to him, thirty-two strong, under Sergeant Burdick. They reported to him at noon, and were at once ordered to proceed to the Armory and hold it at all hazards until relief could be sent them. No steps could at that moment be taken with reference to the Union Steam Works, and they did not seem to be threatened. The mob may not yet have known

ingly around the doors of the building, awed for a time by the presence of the police, but at a little after one o'clock the attack began in earnest. An attempt was made to set the building on fire, but it was frustrated. Stones fell in showers upon the doors and windows. Many of the rioters had fire-arms and kept up a constant but ineffective fusillade, to which the police did not at first respond.

An attempt to storm the main entrance, the door being partly shattered, at last compelled the garrison to use their revolvers; and here fell the first of the rioters who were actually killed. Precisely how many were hit could not be known, but the ruffian who led the rush lay dead on the door-step, and others were borne away by their friends. Sergeant Burdick managed to send to Captain Cameron for help, but received for reply that there was none to send; and meantime the aspect of affairs grew darker and darker. At last, at about four o'clock, it became plain that the building could be held no longer. To remain was but to be massacred; and yet for a mere handful of thirty-five men, all told, to venture into the street was but to rush upon certain death. A much larger force was even then vain-

let a man through, and all the Broadway Sq
were six-footers; but they managed to perfc
the feat one after another, swinging themsel
down undiscovered, and, making their way thro
back yards and over fences into Twenty-sec
Street, reached the Eighteenth Precinct stati
house in that street on a keen run. Every n
escaped; but hardly was the last one out of
Armory before the doors were burst open and
mob poured in to plunder it, mad with rage
discover that their intended victims were beyc
their reach.

There was some plunder to be had in the lo
stories, but the drill-room on the upper fl
was speedily thronged with half-drunken wretch

rades on the avenue, with whom the other police were vigorously contending. Some time passed, and many carbines were carried away, but the jam of rioters in the drill-room did not diminish.

Continually arriving squads of "off duty" men had reinforced the Metropolitans who were contending with the mob in that region, and a strong compact body of police was now seen fighting its way up Second Avenue. The rioters in the lower stories of the building received warning to come out. In an instant more they seemed to be trying in how many different places at once they could set the Armory on fire. The police made a vigorous charge which gave them possession of the front entrance, the principal means of escape for those who were yet inside. A double line of Metropolitans was quickly formed as a sort of human lane leading to the doorway, and as the plunderers rushed out, their arms full of carbines and other prizes, they were pitilessly clubbed down. It was a terrible gauntlet to run, and the police were in no condition to take prisoners. No man who came out of that doorway took any further share in the great riot. Living or dead, he was out of the fight for good, and was left on the pavement for such care as his friends might after-

still as full as ever of men when the wildly excited incendiaries performed their crazy task below.

It was a quarter before four o'clock when a telegram reached the Central Office:

"The mob have attacked the Armory corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street. Two men shot dead. There is danger of firing the building."

It was precisely five o'clock when another message came, from the Eighteenth Precinct station:

"They have fired the Armory."

But only a very few, either then or afterwards, knew what was included in the meaning of the curt, business-like telegrams.

There was much combustible material on the lower floors of the doomed building. Work-

tions, flooring, and stairways were quickly but one sheet of roaring fire, and the stairways themselves were but fiercely burning flues up which the flames were rushing. The upper floor was cut off in a few moments. It is even believed by some that the rioters in the drill-room had for some reason closed its doors upon themselves and knew not what was coming. They certainly did not know until it was too late, and the space below them was little better than a furnace of blazing pine. They were not called upon to undergo any prolonged sufferings, however, even of fear, for, as the beams sustaining it swiftly yielded, the floor of the drill-room broke through with a sudden crash, and all who were upon it went down together into the pit prepared for them by their crazy comrades. Not a man of them escaped to tell the story; and of the few outsiders who knew anything about the matter, none cared to speak of it for many a day. The fierce excitement of the remainder of that week prevented inquiry by any authority, and the Police justly refused to take upon themselves any blame for the sudden horror they were risking their lives to prevent. It was one of the doings of the Mob, and of the Mob only, and its awful

responsibilities rest solely upon them. All that was afterwards known of the horrible business was that, for some reason, the police took especial charge of the clearing away of those ruins before a new building was erected to replace the old one. There could be no trustworthy estimate made as to the number of victims, and not any is now known to have been made; but charred human bones, devoid of flesh or form of body, were carried to the removal-carts in baskets and barrels, filled again and again, and one half-roasted body was found by the workmen who rebuilded the factory.

IV.

Down with Property!

BEFORE mid-day the disorders reported indicated that the combustible part of the population of New York was thoroughly ignited. There were mob-gatherings suddenly made at several widely separated localities simultaneously. It was not easy to decide which of them contained the greater promise of trouble to come.

The business community had been startled by a shock which had all the demoralizing effect of a sudden attack upon a sleeping camp. There was, nevertheless, a vast amount of steady courage displayed. The outnumbered and overworked police, in particular, did not waver for a moment. President Acton had at once made the needful requisition upon the military authorities for such aid as they might be able to give him. At an early hour of the day, General Wool had a personal interview with General Sandford, and afterwards another with Mayor Opdyke, and performed

with promptness the duty which devolved upon him. He at once sent a dispatch-boat around to all the thin United States garrisons of the fortifications around the harbor, directing the officers in command of them to send to the city all the men they could spare. These were at first ordered to report for duty to General Sandford, but the order was changed afterwards, and all the United States troops on duty during the riot, from the beginning, were immediately directed by General Harvey Brown, as requested from hour to hour by President Acton.

Similar messages went to the navy yard in Brooklyn and to the United States armed vessels lying in the harbor, of which there were several. The responses were immediate, and detail after detail swelled the "naval brigade," on the second day of the riot, to a total of about seven hundred men. These were for the greater part employed in guard-duty at points of especial importance; but almost the first lesson received by the mob as to the effect of musketry at short range was given them by a company of U. S. marines on their way to report as ordered. The rioters interfered with the march, and the marines fired with ball-cartridges at once, with wholesome effect.

Telegraphic reports of the aspect of affairs in New York City went freely to the War Office at Washington, and to the Executive Mansion itself. Necessarily, however, these first despatches conveyed an altogether fragmentary and inadequate idea of the impending peril, for neither the civil nor the military authorities of the city, nor its individual citizens, were yet prepared to comprehend the situation. It was not as yet imagined that the forces already at hand would prove unable to obtain a speedy mastery of the outbreak.

At Washington, also, there was a state of affairs which requires brief examination, that no hasty opinion should unjustly impute neglect or stupidity to the national government at such a crisis.

Every armed force at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States, had for several weeks been pushed to its uttermost exertion, in sieges, marches, battles; and with magnificent results. Among these results had been the victory at Gettysburg and the surrenders of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Among the means necessarily called out and employed had been the State militia, or "National Guard," of New York, removing from that State for the time being all the organized and uniformed troops

at the ordinary disposal of its Governor or its local authorities. These militia regiments were subject to the summons of the President, under the Constitution, but did not cease to be strictly "State troops," except as to obedience of general orders while on duty. Once out of the State, however, their return within any term or time for which they had been sent out was at the discretion of the President of the United States.

The records show that President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, with their immediate co-laborers, were devoting every hour of time and every ounce of strength to the vast duties laid upon them. They were reorganizing shattered forces, filling up ranks depleted by the recent casualties and exhaustions, and they were urging on all men everywhere to the reaping of the mighty harvest brought within their reach at such a cost of blood. They were also eagerly looking forward to the results of the Draft, or conscription, in all the loyal States, for the men without whom Grant could not rapidly follow and crush the remaining Confederate armies in the West, nor Meade press with vigor upon the stubborn front yet presented by the beaten but unconquered Lee and the "Army of Northern Virginia."

The Richmond government was well known to be pushing its own conscription mercilessly, for corresponding reasons. In the words of President Lincoln's reply to Governor Seymour's request for a postponement of the Draft:

"We are contending with an enemy who, as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter-pen. No time is wasted, no argument is used. This produces an army which will soon turn upon our now victorious soldiers already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side if we waste time to re-experiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, and, palpably, in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate; and then more time to obtain a court decision as to whether a law is constitutional which requires a part of those not now in the service to go to the aid of those already in it; and still more time to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are to go in the precisely legal proportions to those who are not to go."

Governor Seymour should have been satisfied with that presentation of the case. It covered the whole ground of the nominal causes of the New York riot, and deprived the mob of all the

cuses for their rising, then or afterwards made them by their apologists.

The anxieties besetting the Administration re indeed great. Reports of probable resistce to the Draft did not come from New York y alone. Half-panic-stricken rumors thronged telegraph-wires concerning initiatory or threatd disturbances in many other places. They ne officially from other great and populous es which serve as points of concentration for the per and criminal classes constituting the posle "mob element." It seemed likely that disors were to be apprehended in communities less roughly organized for the preservation of the

city knew that it contained no great number of men who were prepared to fight on that account.

Whatever may have been the organized nucleus of any part or segment of the general mob, no such body could have consisted, in any large proportion, of men who were actually drafted. No man, unless his name had come out of the wheel at the Third Avenue office on the previous Saturday, had any pretence of arming himself to avenge his own private wrong.

In preliminary preparations for the proposed mischief, class prejudices peculiarly un-American had been appealed to, and it is beyond question that these had great effect in stimulating the action of many. It is not easy for a European revolutionist transported to America to understand that human prosperity does not here, as in some other place known to him, stand for social oppression, or for caste privilege, or any kind of legalized robbery. Mere race prejudices, more despicable every way, were an incomparably more efficient and virulent stimulus of evil-doing. The mob made its most cowardly and felonious record in its treatment of unoffending colored people. Every vice of human nature seems to have been appealed to. Even the narrowness of perverted

gnorant and stupid sectarianism were rebuked in lue time by the stern voice of Archbishop Hughes, as well as, throughout the riot, by the ieavy clubs of Roman Catholic and Irish police-nen.

The real nature of the outbreak began to man-fest itself at the very earliest stage of the pro-eedings. It was a positive pleasure to coarse nd brutal and cruel men and women to inflict ain upon the defenceless and unresisting. The eating, hanging, and torturing of negroes was to uch beings a pleasurable excitement peculiarly ascinating. The momentary power to call upon ll dram-sellers for unlimited potations of strong rink was a feature of the current temptation, ie seductive power of which can hardly be exag-erated. Rum in all its forms, beginning as a

did much to shatter and paralyze the energies of the rioters after its first work of arousing them to devilish frenzies began to die out in the third day's burning heats. The greed of plunder came to the front immediately, and recruited every thief in the city as a rioter; and the simply devilish lust of destruction came hand in hand with it.

Beyond all these, however, deeper and more powerful than all, but working in all and through all other causes and incentives of the riot, was the inbred hatred entertained by the European pariah and born criminal for all who are in any manner his visible superiors. The fact of that superiority is all that he can see, and he dreams not of emulation or imitation, which belong to the fundamental idea of genuine American citizenship. Since property and its ownership are a most visible and tangible manifestation of material superiority, the hatred includes both, or even transfers itself from the human possessor to the thing possessed, and the hater takes a strange pleasure in every work of property-mutilation or destruction. All well-dressed men and women were in peril if met by the mob of July, and all elegant houses were objects of its bitterness.

cannot exist without him, nor can it be created without paying him tribute and doing something to better his condition. He knows perfectly well that if the production and existence of property at any time or place diminishes or ceases, the disaster occurs to him, and to him most oppressively. He holds in his own hands, as a citizen, absolute control of all property, and of the making and unmaking of all laws relating to it and to its possessors. Whatever may be true of other lands, the rich men of America hold every dollar of their riches only by the agreement and consent of the working-men that it is best and for the general good that so they should hold, and because of the general knowledge that no such riches can be destroyed and the cost of such destruction not be levied, by natural law as well as

law, save as a hateful expression of detested power, the mob turned its blind rage against property and the owners thereof. While the enrolment office on Third Avenue was yet burning, another "nucleus" was leading a fast-increasing throng into Lexington Avenue and over towards the abodes of the prosperous and the evidently rich. Two beautiful private residences on the corner of Forty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue were assailed and sacked and set on fire in sheer envy and bitterness excited by their elegance, and as an expression and seal of the purposes of the rioters.

The miscalculation by the promoters and leaders of the mob of the forces with which they were to contend did not appear to them at the outset. They seemed to themselves to be having matters very much their own way. Before noon of Monday they had beaten and driven the police in not less than a score of sharp contests, and they had captured and destroyed a United States enrolment office. They were jubilant, triumphant; and swarms of their previously hesitating sympathizers came out of their dens and coverts to join in the saturnalia of unpunished and seemingly unpunishable crime.

V.

Sacking an Orphan Asylum.

WHEN a man is taken hold of by some epidemic it does not appear that his whole body is instantaneously affected, neither do all his vital forces seem to rally at once to combat the disease. The time required may be short, however. And so it was with the great city and the sudden outbreak of the evil it contained.

The Metropolitan Police were hurrying from routine duties to their station-houses, and the "off duty" men were steadily coming in to be disposed of by the rapid generalship of President Acton.

Their details were numerically stronger now than at the beginning, and were swiftly marching hither and thither and fighting with splendid efficiency under the hot midsummer sun. Probably not more than eight hundred men were actually on duty in New York City itself at nine o'clock

that morning, scattered over their immense field of operations, and it was late in the day before a large force of them could be withdrawn from the yet undisturbed precincts and concentrated upon one point.

The first co-operation of the military was obtained at the outset. The daily papers of Saturday, July 11th, had contained the following notification:

"HEADQUARTERS TENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.
OLD ARSENAL, July 11, 1863.

"General Orders, No. 7: The above regiment is hereby ordered to form line at eleven o'clock on Monday morning, the 13th inst., at the Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, to leave for the seat of war.

"All of the members who have received their uniforms will report punctually at the hour above stated. The regiment having been recruited very rapidly for the last few days, the Colonel commanding deems it necessary to postpone leaving until Monday, on which day we will positively depart for the seat of war.

"By order of John Missing, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding.

"J. C. RODRIGUEZ, *Adjutant.*"

The fact that this regiment consisted largely of undisciplined recruits fully accounts for the fact that they were deemed best adapted to the merely

garrison duties at once assigned them. Nevertheless, their presence, "in line" and ready for service, constituted a very important fact on Monday morning. They were a *militia* regiment, of the New York State National Guard, which had not been in effective condition at the time of the President's call for temporary troops. They are not to be confounded with the "Tenth Regiment, New York State *Volunteers*," afterwards also employed in suppressing the mob. Men enlisting in the U. S. Regular Army were not counted as of the quota of the State they came from, or as fulfilling the obligations of that State under any "call for troops." Such quotas, prior to the conscription, had been made up of "volunteers," each regiment organizing before leaving the State to become a part of the National forces. Every successive regiment of volunteers so organized was numbered as of the State it belonged to, according to the order of its mustering-in. Drafted men were never separately organized, but were distributed among the old volunteer regiments of their own States.

Colonel Missing, with two companies, numbering about one hundred men and soon reinforced to three hundred, remained at the Arsenal at White

and Elm streets, to guard its peculiarly precious contents. They had with them a battery of three six-pounders and a sufficient number of artillerymen, and that depot of arms and ammunition was at once made secure. The police stationed at the Thirty-fifth Street Armory were at once relieved by about twenty-five men of the Invalid Corps and as many more detailed by Colonel Missing. Two more companies of the Tenth were at once marched to the Arsenal in the Central Park, where they were shortly reinforced by a third company. The disposition made of the remainder of the regiment cannot be accurately traced. The importance of so prompt a rescue of the several arsenals cannot be overestimated. The partial success of the mob on Third Avenue had supplied them with quite a number of serviceable weapons, but these were rendered comparatively useless by lack of ammunition of the proper sizes. A pocketful of cartridges which would not fit was of no more avail than so many marbles, and a carbine of the newest pattern was nothing but an iron club so long as it contained no cartridge.

General Wool immediately issued and circulated the following, which appeared in the next day's newspapers:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK, July 13, 1863.

"Special Order: All the troops called out for the protection of the city are placed under command of Major-General Sandford, whose orders they will implicitly obey.
"C. T. CHRISTENSEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*"

This related, of course, to N. Y. State militia, and volunteer regiments like the 10th N. Y. above mentioned, and not to details from the U. S. garrisons of the fortifications, who continued under the direction of Brigadier-General Harvey Brown of the regular army.

The residence of Mayor Opdyke had been an intended point of attack from the first. It was situated on Fifth Avenue, at a considerable distance from the scene of the outbreak.

The Mayor himself had taken no precautions whatever; but, as soon as the Third Avenue affair was heard from, his friend and neighbor, Colonel B. F. Manierre, rallied a party of well-armed citizens and took possession of the premises as a garrison. The first gang of rioters which arrived was neither very large nor altogether determined, and it yielded temporarily to the combined effect of a persuasive address from the Colonel and another from Judge Barnard, and a view of the rifle-

muzzles peering from the parlor windows. A strong squad of police shortly arrived and increased the defended appearance of the Mayor's house, so that another gang of would-be incendiaries retreated in like manner. Nevertheless, an attack would doubtless have been made by the better-organized mob afterwards dispersed by Inspector Carpenter's force on Broadway, but that on their appearance, in due succession, they found the proposed undertaking too perilous. Drawn up in front of the house was a detachment of United States Regular troops from Governor's Island, under Captain Wilkins of the U. S. Regular Artillery, numbering eighty-eight men, and dead sure to use ball-cartridges at the word "Fire." The prompt presence of these troops was a plain intimation of the wrath to come, but it was not heeded by the mob. Already the cry of "Down with the rich men!" was more and more freely uttered in all the gatherings of the rioters, and the Draft Act was heard of less and less. At twenty minutes past three o'clock the Police Central Office received this telegram:

"The mob are sacking and burning houses in Lexington Avenue near Forty-seventh Street."

All were in response to inquiries.

To the Ninth Precinct:

"Inform Mrs. W. D. Kennedy and family that the S perintendent is not seriously hurt, and is improving."

To the First Precinct:

"The Superintendent is not dead, but seriously hurt

To the Twenty-second Precinct:

"No: not dead. Hurt badly."

Throughout the afternoon futile efforts w made to call out the "exempt" firemen, in v of the increasing number and extent of the c flagrations raging. The firemen actually on d did well, in many cases; but, as a whole, the c duct of that force continued to pile up g reasons for its subsequent disbandment.

"The mob avow their intention of burning this station. Our connection by telegraph with you may be interrupted at any moment."

Ten minutes later, from the Twentieth Precinct it was announced:

"A very large mob now going down Fifth Avenue to attack *Tribune* office."

Affairs began to wear a gloomier aspect, for already at five minutes past four the Eighteenth Precinct station-house had reported:

"It is impossible for us to protect the building."

The garrison there held out bravely, and their assailants were temporarily repulsed by a reinforcement of police, only to return in greater numbers afterwards; and at last the station-house was captured by the mob and burned to the ground.

Something like greater concert of action, of a rude and clumsy sort, began to appear in the simultaneous movements of the rioters. They were operating in many places at once, and in each with more definite purposes and increasing

The mob has set fire to the corner of Broadway a Twenty-ninth Street."

The vigorous efforts of President Acton for tl effective marshalling of his forces had already b gun to bear good fruit. No large number of me could be assembled to act as one body earli than 3 o'clock P.M., because of the constant d mands for help at so many important points.

When gathered at last, it was needful to spen some time in organizing for action; but about tw hundred men under Inspector Daniel Carpente were ready for service when word came of th movement upon the residence of Mayor Opdyk in Fifth Avenue. The presence of the Regular there was unknown at the Central Office. Order were at once given for a movement of the whol available force, and the Inspector and his cap

"Prisoners?" almost screamed the angry President. "Don't take any! Kill! kill! kill! Put down the mob. Don't bring a prisoner in till the mob is put down."

The mob itself had taken no prisoners, and was killing and burning and torturing pitilessly.

The removing and care of prisoners was physically impossible at that hour.

In the open street, when Inspector Carpenter took command of his two hundred, he addressed them in the spirit of the orders he had received. He said to them:

"We are to meet and put down a mob. We are to take no prisoners. We must strike quick and strike hard."

He set them a splendid example at the first opportunity. The rioters who had retreated from the threatening rifle-muzzles which guarded the Mayor's house, were now marching down Broadway, increasing in numbers as they came, with the avowed purpose of sacking the Wall Street banks. They also declared their intention of taking, on their way, the Lafarge House, in which a large number of colored servants were employed. They were armed with clubs, pitchforks, iron bars, axes, swords, and many had muskets and pistols.

shop-keepers hurriedly closed their doors ar window-shutters.

Every colored man captured by the rioters c their march was mercilessly beaten, with refe ence to his share in the Draft Act, as "the caus of the war."

Inspector Carpenter and his men marche through Bleecker Street into Broadway, and cor fronted the mob just in front of the Lafarg House. There was no time for parley or hesita tion, and the Inspector shouted:

"By the right flank! Company front! Doubl quick! Charge!"

Then were seen the admirable results of dis cipline and drill. Steadily and promptly the lines of police, as they came into Broadway swept out to "company front," filling the road way from curb to

the Inspector well in advance of the front line. Before them was a surging, howling mass, boiling with rage and hate, overflowing with brute strength, but without the effectiveness belonging to order.

All who saw that charge describe it as having been splendidly well done.

The mob resisted vigorously for a few moments, but the blows of the locust clubs were falling on them like rain. The ground was strewn with disabled ruffians, two of whom were afterwards found to have been killed outright. Onward pressed the Inspector and his men, preserving well their lines, the rear rank finishing such club-work as the front rank passed along to them, but taking no prisoner. It was a hard fight, but the mob was broken, defeated, scattered.

This was the first regular battle of the mob in force with the police in force, and the complete victory won by the latter was of peculiar value in many ways. It demonstrated their discipline and fighting qualities, strengthened their confidence in themselves, and gave their opponents an excellent lesson in street-warfare. The organized "nucleus" of the mob in this fight carried a banner inscribed "No Draft," as well as an American

flag, and both of these were captured by the police. It was nearly five o'clock before the struggle was altogether finished, and it cannot therefore be regarded as merely a blind rush and then a "walk-over."

During precisely the same hour another detachment of the mob, and a large one, had performed a deed of positively phenomenal cowardice and vindictive malice.

The Orphan Asylum for Colored Children was on Fifth Avenue, its ample grounds extending from Forty-third to Forty-fourth Street. The building itself consisted of a four-storied central brick structure with wings of three stories, and was capable of accommodating five hundred children. At the hour when the attack was made upon it there were in it about two hundred children, all under twelve years of age, with the matrons, nurses, and other employés of the establishment. Some had already been sent away, for notice of coming peril had been given and partly believed, incredible as it must have seemed to any civilized man.

At about 4 o'clock P.M. word reached the asylum that a mob of about three thousand men was near at hand for its destruction. The Super-

intendent, Mr. William E. Davis, fastened the doors in the Fifth Avenue front while the children and women were gathering for a retreat. The doors resisted only just long enough for the little ones to make good their escape through the rear entrances, and then the mob rushed in to find that they had captured an empty, undefended building, guilty of the awful crime of having sheltered colored orphans under twelve years of age.

The work of pillage was rapidly and thoroughly performed, the bedding and the surplus clothing of the children being carried off as lawful prize, as were also their toys and trinkets and keepsakes. That, perhaps, was a protest against "property." The sacking was nearly done when Chief Engineer John Decker of the Fire Department arrived, all alone. He had heard of what was going on, and that the building was to be burned, and it was therefore within his province. He forced his way into the building boldly, but was knocked down twice while trying to argue with the ruffians he found there, and was roughly hustled out into the avenue. Here he found ten of his own men, and with these he again forced his way into the asylum. The furniture had been splintered and piled up, and fires had been lighted in several

n the first and second floors. These the managed to scatter and extinguish, and few minutes they kept the incendiaries but other fires were kindling on the upper d these were beyond the reach of Decker men, and were speedily burning beyond rol whatever. It was clearly impossible he building, and a fierce rush of the mob Decker and his men out into the street.

firemen of several companies were now round, but they were too late to accom- thing with the fire, even if they had been d, and they were not. The wrath of the v turned vindictively against brave John

result was a new and better building, with a much larger endowment, in another locality.

During the burning of the orphan asylum the mob did not neglect the other houses in the vicinity, nearly all of which were private residences of the better class.

These, in swift succession, were broken into and plundered, their terrified inmates offering no resistance. To have done so would have been of no avail, and would but have invited more destruction.

The especial rage of the marauders seemed to be excited by every visible evidence of a life and culture higher than their own, and all articles of luxury or art were as sins to be wiped out. All costly furniture was to be marred or demolished or cast into the street. Anything light and portable, as jewelry, could be carried away; but a fine picture, a family portrait, or a pier-glass was sure to be destroyed. Many of the men were armed with hatchets, the plunder of hardware stores, and these were plied viciously upon carved furniture and pianos. There was an utter recklessness of the consequences of what they were doing, and a little white girl who stooped to pick up something pretty on the sidewalk was instantly

killed by a heavy carved chair cast out of an upper window. The man who slew the child perhaps never knew what he had done, but her innocent blood was upon his grimy soul in spite of that.

The telegraph-wires leading to the Police Central Office had now been cut at many points. The process continued, in spite of much mending here and there by the daring telegraph corps of the Police Department, until only two main wires remained, and the existence of these was unknown to the rioters. From these two wires connections were made, outside and beyond, as fast as it could be done, and communications were maintained, often broken and incomplete, with the detached parts of the force and with the civil and military authorities of the city and the national government. Direct communication with the Mayor's office and the War Department was never broken. The Central Office was in a "state of siege," in some respects, during the afternoon and evening of Monday. When President Acton at last undertook to collect a stronger force at headquarters for decisive action, and to obtain more full reports of what was going on than could be sent to him by telegraph, he was con-

fronted by a species of blockade. His responses were well imaged in one which was received from the Eighteenth Precinct at ten minutes past 6 o'clock P.M.:

"One of our officers just in says that not one of us can get to the Central Office, in uniform, alive. They will try in citizen's dress."

No better idea could be given of the completeness with which the streets of New York had that day passed under the control of the worst and vilest part of its heterogeneous population.

During the eventful hour between 4 and 5 o'clock P.M. of Monday yet another mob defeated a small force of military and police at the enrolment office on Broadway at the corner of Twenty-ninth Street. The books and papers had been removed earlier in the day, and the building was no longer related to the conscription. It was all the same. The government had occupied an office in it, and that was reason enough why all the property in that vicinity should be destroyed. The mob obtained entire control of the street, and prevented the approach of the fire companies. The building was a large one, and was to be burned to the ground; but its

... greater part could be pocketed; but
of it too bulky or showy to be readily ca
away was shattered to atoms or thrown intc
flames with a barbarian zest worthy of the I
of Attila.

At about the same hour of the day, the b
of nearly new residences on Third Avenu
Forty-fourth Street for some reason attra
the attention of the rioters lingering in
neighborhood. These were thoroughly p
dered first, and then were burned to the grou
There must have been, at times, a curious st
gle in the minds of these wretches as to w
particular mischief they had better turn tl
hands to next, after the completion of each
cessive enormity. The very magnitude of
city and the vastness of the property to be
stroyed must have

powering the police? These were indeed baffled and repulsed, but were by no means overcome. In spite of obstacles a good degree of concert of action among them was maintained, and their steady struggle with the mob did not cease for a moment. It was a continuous battle from street to street, and the plunderers were held in check. Had it been otherwise, the damage to the city which would surely have resulted cannot well be estimated, and would have been inflicted, like all that was actually done, without any imaginable profit to the vicious agents of destruction. These must in the end have been subdued by strong drink and starvation, among the wrecks they had made, unless more quickly destroyed by the bayonets whose coming they were inviting.

The whole "rising," judged by its course and conduct, was a kind of outbreaking insanity, little more; and it temporarily affected many who afterwards were quite willing to say nothing about it and remain sane and unclubbed for the remainder of their lives. There were preparations at this hour making, moreover, which were to add to the strong repentance occasioned by the club. Many men were to be given vivid memories of the strange appearance of a sheet of flame as it

springs from a line of levelled rifles or a "mountain howitzer," and others were to witness the awful effect of grape and canister from field-pieces.

The rising in the lower wards did not begin at an early hour. It was three o'clock in the afternoon of Monday before a mob assailed premises in Baxter Street occupied by colored people, and the attacking party was promptly dispersed by a detachment of police belonging to that—the Sixth—Precinct.

An hour or so later a similar attack was made on Crook's restaurant, in Nassau Street, because of the colored waiters employed there, and was defeated by the same force of Metropolitans. So was another attack made at half-past five o'clock on the dwellings of colored people in Pell Street, and another at six o'clock upon a building at the corner of Leonard and Baxter streets occupied by about twenty colored families. Too many of the more determined leaders of the down-town "roughs" were with the mob in quarters where the promise of plunder was more enticing, and these anti-negro demonstrations lacked both in courage and leadership. Besides, a negro tenement-house could not be considered so

closely connected with the Draft Act as could a jewelry establishment or a handsome residence.

Mayor Opdyke had a hard day's work that Monday, and the persistent attempts to sack his dwelling were a significant warning to him of what fate he might expect in case of his falling into the hands of the rioters. Not that he had in any manner injured them, individually or collectively. He was neither a policeman, nor a Draft official, nor a soldier, nor a negro, but he was the known representative of law, order, society, chosen by the people so to be; and he must die for that fact, and for that fact only, if the mob could get at him. He remained all day at his post of duty at the City Hall, although at times it became one of no little apparent danger. In the evening he established his headquarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. To him was due much of the immediate efficiency of the forces, military and other, which were now fast gathering. None of these were yet in shape to be sent to the aid of the Metropolitans. The latter were as yet without reinforcements so far as actual street-fighting went, but were nevertheless vastly relieved and strengthened by what was being done behind their lines. From the very beginning,

ic attention was given to the protection
ing at the wharves; of hotels; of impor-
de localities like the "dry-goods district,"
Broadway; of banks and moneyed insti-
; of the financial district designated by
Street." To illustrate: the company of
which the writer of this book was attached
t day stationed successively in front of
-Treasury; at the Custom-house; at a
ar the Astor House; and, after indefinite
g, was posted for the greater part of the
the corridors of the Metropolitan Hotel.
post save the last it was relieved by a
better armed, and more effective body of
Capable military men were ready at once

Captain Franklin; ditto, Third Regular U. S. Infantry, from Governor's Island, Captain Wilkins; ditto, Invalid Corps, from Riker's Island; ditto, — N. Y. State Volunteers, Captain Lockwood."

Total, about one thousand men, armed and equipped. Colonel Moore was relieved at his own request, and was succeeded by Colonel Robert Nugent, Deputy Provost-Marshal-General.

Two companies of U. S. Regular Infantry, under Lieutenants Wood and Penny, reached the police Central Office at 11 o'clock P.M. General Harvey Brown spent the evening at the Central Office, and at a late hour had a conference with General Sandford.

Governor Horatio Seymour was not in the city on Monday, and was as yet ignorant of the exact state of affairs, as appears by the following letter, afterwards printed:

"NEW YORK, 13th July, 1863.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note about the Draft. On Saturday last I sent my Adjutant-General to Washington for the purpose of urging a suspension of the Draft, for I know that the city of New York can furnish its full quota by volunteering. I have received a despatch from General Sprague that the Draft is suspended. There is no doubt that the conscription is post-

cial of the War Department was talking unac visedly upon this subject and misleading th Governor and others. Two days later the chi conscription official of the District of New Yor received advices which led him to print the fo lowing, only to have it instantly disavowed b his superiors:

"The Draft has been suspended in New York City an Brooklyn.

(Signed) "ROBERT NUGENT,

"*Colonel and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.*"

The mob had choked it off for that week, bu the Administration had not for one moment pro posed its suspension by any other process, a President Lincoln's reply to Governor Seymou testifies.

VI.

A Memorable Night.

THE days of July are long, and it was now near sunset of the first day of the riot. The militia and the disbanded volunteers were gathering rapidly and spontaneously at their accustomed places of rendezvous. Sufficient numbers of them had already assembled to provide tolerable garrisons for the several arsenals, armories, and public buildings. Some of the larger hotels, warned by the attempt upon the Lafarge House, had taken measures for self-protection. The gas-houses were properly cared for. Something had been done for the ship-yards and shipping, and for exposed places along the water-front. A gunboat lay at the foot of Wall Street, with her guns trained to sweep it, while another lay off the Battery Park, in like manner, and several in front of the Navy Yard. The Sub-Treasury building, the Custom-house, the Stock Exchange, were well protected. Numbers of stalwart citi-

zens were continually offering themselves to the police authorities as volunteer "special" policemen for this occasion, and all suitable persons were at once sworn in and armed.

The prospect for further reinforcements on Tuesday was excellent, but the immediate present was dark enough.

The plain indications of a hot evening's work and a night of tumult and probable disaster came pouring into the Central Office from almost every corner of the city. Among so many demands, all apparently imperative, it was necessary for President Acton to make prompt selections of such as were of greatest importance to the general safety. He was also compelled to restrict his operations to the capacity of his as yet limited force. A large number of his men had been fighting and marching in the hot sun all day, and he knew that there was somewhere a limit to physical endurance.

The men in the Eighteenth Precinct were maintaining their good fight, but they were hard pressed and were calling loudly for help. At ten o'clock they were telegraphed:

"Hold on. Carpenter will soon be there."

And again in a few moments:

"Is everything all right?"

They returned for answer:

"A great crowd at corner of Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue."

The police had not for some hours been able to get anywhere near the scene of their morning's discomfiture and the as yet almost unknown holocaust of self-burned marauders. Few of the crowd then gazing upon the smoking ruins of the Armory building had any idea that the bones of men were charring among the coals and ashes before them.

All that part of the riot regarded itself as having gained a complete and final victory over the police, although at a heavy cost of killed and wounded. The latter fact did not interfere at all with the prevailing sense of triumph, but it inevitably added to the growing bitterness of feeling. It added to the ranks of the "mob" proper many recruits from that part of our imported population whose European experience has taught it to regard all order-keeping authority and power as its natural enemy. This is the

strictly revolutionary, anarchist, communist element, whose dense ignorance or perversity unfit it for free institutions like our own. It is a fruit of long ages of undue repression and misgovernment in other lands, and America helplessly receives it.

In no other part of the city was there a gathering so large, numerically, at that hour, as that on Second Avenue; but every drinking-place in the lower part of the city served as a rendezvous of sedition. Peaceable men were for the moment overawed, and the ruffians who talked violence had the conversation to themselves. Disorder broke loose in spots, as of a social disease coming to the surface. It was out of the question for the Metropolitans to attend to any part of their ordinary business of keeping the peace, for a solitary policeman, anywhere, would but have been a victim instantaneously sacrificed.

At six o'clock a telegram came to the Central Office from the Eighth Precinct:

"Can't you send five or ten men here? They are driving all the niggers out of the ward, as soon as they show on the street."

Help had already been sent and had nearly ar-

rived, for in fifteen minutes more the same Precinct telegraphed:

"All quiet. Crowd dispersed."

This referred to some one of the many crowds, and it gave no estimate of the clubbing done in dispersing it. Neither could any one more than guess at the amount of suffering wantonly inflicted by the brutes who were "driving all the niggers out of the ward."

At the same hour, six o'clock, came this from the Twenty-second Precinct:

"The children from the Colored Orphan Asylum are here for protection, having been turned out of there by the mob."

Two hundred poor little things, under twelve years of age, in a nominally civilized community, requiring armed protection, after their house had been burned down!

At ten minutes before seven o'clock President Acton inquired of the much-beleaguered Eighteenth Precinct:

"How are matters in your precinct?"

and obtained for answer:

"The mob is in all the streets—most everywhere."

s meant neither more nor less than that olice had been overwhelmingly outnum- They had been driven out of the streets, he rioters in all that region were having their own way.

resources of the department were already ed to their uttermost, and but small rein- nents could be sent. Full two hours later, he long and hard struggle had swayed back orth with varying features of successes and es, the inquiry was again repeated:

Captain Cameron: How are matters in your t?"

reply came almost instantly, "Very bad;"

At ten minutes before seven o'clock the condition of affairs in the Fourth Precinct for the first time became precarious, and a telegram came from it:

"Great excitement in this ward. Only a section of men here. Ask inspector if they can't remain. Much needed. Station-house being stoned. Muskets in use."

Help was sent. Forty minutes later, in response to the stereotyped question, "How are things in your ward?" it was responded: "Riotous condition;" to be followed in fifteen minutes by:

"The rioters are attacking colored boarding-houses, robbing them and setting them on fire. I have not force enough to prevent it."

Communication with the Central Office was severed, and the next message, at 8.25 o'clock, came by way of the Twenty-sixth Precinct:

"The Fourth wants help bad."

By nine o'clock the Fourth could again use the wires, and was compelled to report:

"Things awful bad here. Inspector D. C. [Carpenter] here with big force, but excitement increases. Two colored men brought in almost dead."

had been many such victims whom the
ad not been able to rescue and bring in.
ere hunted down like so many wild ani-
d the cowardly ferocity of the mob was
by what it fed on, in preparation for the
which were to follow. The requirements
ruggle in this region were such as to com-
ncentration of force which weakened the
other points and places.

roubles in the First Precinct began in the
n, moderately, but did not assume a
us aspect until after supper-time. At
clock a telegram came from it to the Cen-
ce:

compliment to that journal that it should so be singled out for destruction by the powers of darkness. It was an expression by the mob of a semi-intelligent political animosity which almost disappeared with this effort and with the subsequent burning of Colonel Nugent's house and Postmaster Wakeman's, and the breaking of Mayor Opdyke's windows.

The *Times* newspaper was at this time as obnoxious as the *Tribune* in its politics and its course towards the mob, but none of the rioters had ever read either, and it was easier to concentrate malice upon one pile of bricks. And then the *Tribune* was a newspaper which for many years had been the special advocate and defender of the negroes. It was Horace Greeley; and all genuine anti-Draft men had good cause to hate so strong a "war-for-the-Union" man and abolitionist as he. As for other mob elements, he very well impersonated all that they opposed, and they had already done their best to catch and kill him. His escape from their hands had been a narrow one.

There were many reasons why the *Tribune* as a journal was a standing offence to the criminal classes. The building and presses of such an

on were fit only to be burned, and its
nd other workmen were proper subjects
violence.

ocality of the *Tribune* building, opposite
Hall, was in many respects exposed.
n area in front of it was wide and could
d into by bodies of men through either
several thoroughfares.

had been many small gatherings of
n that vicinity during the afternoon, but
l been awed by the police at and about
Hall. The course of events could be
more than closely watched, but this pre-
had been carefully taken. A consider-

establishment, doing what damage they could, and they had already kindled a fire on the floor as a token of their purposes, when the Metropolitans were upon them. Only ten minutes after the first warning despatch, it was supplemented by:

"All right. Our men this moment arrived. Drove the mob, and after them across the street."

That was well enough to begin with, and the building was saved; but the counter-rush of the mob drove the police in turn. Still, at 8.15 came once more the sad but hopeful assurance:

"*Tribune* office gutted, but our men hold the mob at bay, and will hold them. Our men are all in possession of every street now."

Wherever the police in force could meet their opponents, they were sure to give a good account of them; but small squads and single officers were only so much wasted material. The numerical superiority of the rioters was too great, and they did not hesitate one instant in the use of weapons. They could be counted now by the thousand, and they were pressing into their ranks the hitherto doubtful and unwilling. Every man

o their hands and refusing to become
m was a proper person to be robbed or
lown and pounded to a jelly.
the Sixth Precinct reported:

a large crowd tearing down colored dwellings
eet. Send some help."

nutes later it was telegraphed from the
h Precinct:

ob has fired Duffy's place, No. 429 Grand

s the enrolment office of that district.
uble in the First Precinct began to lull a

shelter. There was no small risk taken by the Good Samaritans whose doors were opened to the trembling fugitives from blind brutality and cowardly persecution.

The Tenth Precinct was commonly understood to be as yet almost exempt from noteworthy disturbances, and as late as 9.55 the Thirteenth Precinct operator cheerfully declared:

"There is no trouble in the Tenth Precinct yet."

Alas for the accuracy of his information! More than half an hour earlier, the Tenth Precinct had telegraphed the Central Office, "Send some men forthwith;" and when asked, "What is up?" responded:

"A crowd is here and are going to destroy this station."

Help reached them in time to prevent such a conclusion, and the mob at that point was kept at bay for the remainder of the night.

The militia officers and the officers of the several disbanded volunteer organizations of New York and Brooklyn had not been idle during the day. In the latter city there had been no disorder of sufficient extent to interfere with the Draft, and it had proceeded without interruption. It

culated during the afternoon and evening c Monday, and was printed in the papers of th next morning:

"NATIONAL ZOUAVES: Attention! The officers an members of the Tenth Regiment, New York Volunteer who are willing to assist in the enforcement of the law are requested to meet at 525 Broadway, Armory of Thirty seventh New York State Guards, as early this day as pos sible, in full uniform.

"JOHN E. BENDIX, *Colonel.*"

The following was also issued and printed i like manner:

"HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y S. N. G.

"The members, ex-officers, and ex-members of this reg ment, in the city, including troops, are requested to mee at the Armory to morrow, July 14th, at 8 o'clock A.M. B

sponse to the summons of the Mayor, had attempted to get together at noon, and did so at half-past 1 o'clock P.M., but were unable to obtain a quorum for the transaction of business.

General Sandford and his immediate military advisers had not been idle, and in response to a summons issued by him at an early hour, and industriously circulated throughout the day, a meeting of officers and ex-officers of all sorts took place at the Seventh Regiment Armory, over Tompkins Market, on Monday evening at eight o'clock.

It was attended by about two hundred gentlemen, every one of whom came to it at the imminent peril of his life.

Active measures were adopted for the enrolment and organization of volunteers in various parts of the city, and suitable commanders were designated. The commanding general was thereby relieved of a mass of work and responsibility, a rapid gathering of forces was secured, and President Acton and his Metropolitans were assured of inestimable reinforcements.

It must not be overlooked, however, that several of these officers were actively engaged already in reorganizing their former commands

g new ones, with a view to re-enlistment
my. They had therefore considerable
men, veteran soldiers for the greater
olled and ready to assemble for active
A similar state of preparation, followed
sponding promptness of action, could
in any time of peace. It does not
, and will not henceforth. There are
able officers in the city of New York
ther cities, but they have no such re-
effective soldiery, well acquainted with
isting them as leaders, and ready to
heir summons. As was soon to appear,
the better known commanders had

At about half past nine o'clock the Fifteenth Precinct sent word to the Central Office:

"A large crowd coming down Broadway."

And other alarming messages were constantly arriving from other directions. It was to the last degree harassing and perplexing: so large a field to fight over with so small a force and so numerous and venomous an enemy. Sheer exhaustion was having some effect upon the strength of the mob. So was drunkenness. So did the rain have, when at last that came. Nevertheless, at no hour of that gloomy night did the struggle really cease for one moment. There was a striking illustration of this at a quarter before twelve, midnight. One of the earlier exploits of the mob on the western side of the city, low down-town, had been to capture an unoffending negro man and, after enjoying the pleasure of beating and kicking him, to hang him to a tree, with a fire kindled under his feet. They exhausted the full delight of torturing the poor fellow to death, and no force of police had as yet been able to approach the spot where yet a gloating throng drank in the ecstasy of seeing the hanging

the body of that negro hanging yet?" An answer was, "Yes." "In what street?" Mr. Acton. "Clarkson, near Hudson."

"Take it down forthwith; and if you can't, l know."

The presence of such a "trophy" was grace enough to the city to warrant a vigo effort for its removal; but at 12.25 the quested report arrived, and it was not encou ing:

"The men have just returned. The mob won't us have the body."

The malice which lasted so long, after a p ful death had

us, for they were not and are not of us. Whether born on the soil or born elsewhere, they were foreigners to every idea and hope and instinct which at all belongs to this free country. In shooting them down, afterwards, the police and military were destroying a hellish raid from the slums of Europe. The bodies of that and other murdered negroes were afterwards recovered and decently interred.

The rioters were still attempting, here and there, to keep up a pretence of political feeling; and in the course of the night, towards morning, they sacked and burned the residence of Abram Wakeman, the city postmaster. He had nothing to do with the Draft, truly, but he was a well-known Republican politician, a government official, a man of property, and an open and avowed supporter of the "Lincoln despotism." It was an excuse, to be sure; but they had already plundered and destroyed other fine residences without any excuse at all, and need not have been particular in selecting the postmaster's house, unless because it contained much that was worth stealing.

There was more or less of local outrage and unrecorded "skirmishing" during all the re-

customed duty as they might, at the
their lives if detected in so doing by t
but there were huge districts into w
one of them could or did penetrate,
tain the evil there going forward. T
did not so much as attempt to keep th
record of occurrences. In fact, from t
ning to the end of the riots, not on
police captain found time to make
send in his regulation "morning rep
the books of that department are
blank as to the deeds of those memor
when every Metropolitan was too b
his club to use a pen.

VII.

Tuesday's Hard Fight.

IT is not to be supposed that the leading spirits of the rioters, in their many detached bands, failed to hold consultations at the end of Monday's apparent victory. So far as they were able to discern, the city lay almost at their mercy, and they well knew that only a part of their resources had been drawn out into open activity. They believed themselves to have already beaten the police; the militia were out of town, and they had no idea of any improvised military force.

The riot-fever was spreading fast among all the classes morally prepared for its infection, and carried with it the strong delusion that with one more vigorous push the mob would be in complete control of Manhattan Island, and able to dictate terms to all authorities, city, State, or National. Precisely this view of the case was openly propagated by their emissaries the follow-

ing morning among the working-men of several well-known concerns. Wonderful visions of almost unlimited plunder and self-indulgence were before them, and they were not without visible grounds for their mad fantasies. The man of criminal life and governed by animal instincts is necessarily a mentally short-sighted man. His ideas go but little beyond what he can touch at any time, and in fierce excitements like the one these banditti had stirred themselves into his calculations grasp only such things as he can see. He may nevertheless take in exaggerated conceptions of deeds reported to have been done around the next corner.

Apart from all mutual consultations, plans, and preparations, the activities of the rioters had been sleepless. Their gatherings began to assume threatening proportions before daybreak, and again their agents were on hand at the earliest hours of work. They passed from place to place rapidly, notifying all laborers and working-men to "quit" on peril of violence, and all establishments employing them to close on pain of destruction.

President Acton could have given them a mass of useful information that morning if they had called upon him. He could have told them

truths which, if in their insanity they could have believed or heeded, might have saved several hundreds of human lives. He was straining every nerve to prepare all things for the heavy day's work before him. He was determined to make it a thorough one, and had estimated its magnitude fairly. Not for one minute of that turbulent, feverish night had he closed his eyes in sleep, or ceased his vigilant study of every part and parcel of his field of action. He could not, of course, obtain detailed reports of events, but he seems to have divined almost instinctively the condition of those areas from which he could obtain no positive information, and to have acted unhesitatingly upon his keen professional judgment of probable necessities. He knew somewhat of the forces which were gathering for his assistance, and took the coming of them all for granted. He was already making preparations to receive, to care for, and especially to feed, as many as might come. These preparations, the commissariat included, he had put into the efficient hands of Seth C. Hawley, chief clerk of the Police Department.

President Acton had already been compelled to meet and deal with some very remarkable

people in the character of would-be advisers. Among them had inevitably come a full proportion of professional politicians, sturdy demagogues, and of cowardly compromisers who were yet not destitute of social standing. He had answered each and all as best he could, and had gone straight forward. It was a time for prompt energy, and President Acton was not the man to stop at trifles or technicalities. He did not wait for "proclamations," nor for any other authority than such as the mob itself was giving him. He roundly answered sundry legal objections to the action he was taking and proposed to take by asserting that he had no time just then to hunt up the law governing such cases. He must put down the mob, he said, law or no law, and attend to all the technicalities after order should be restored. This was very good law indeed, and was afterwards so held to be by the courts, but it was well that a man of excellent, cool, incisive judgment, as well as unhesitating decision, was intrusted with the enforcement of such a temporary dictatorship. If a building then or at a later hour was required as "quarters" or for any other public purpose, his men were ordered to take it and use it. If a stock of

provisions was demanded for the feeding of his forces, of any sort, and the owner's fears or cupidity made him refuse to sell for such purposes, the police were merely instructed to "take a strict account of every ham," but to carry off the last pound of the eatables needed. There were some curious and even grotesque results of this management.

Among the other buildings rescued from destruction during Wednesday's warfare was the African Methodist Church on Thirty-fifth Street. It was saved only after a severe fight with the rioters, who were trying to tear it down or burn it. Its continued security absolutely required that it should be garrisoned, and its locality as well as size made it admirably suited for barrack purposes. Soldiers and "specials" were therefore quartered in the meeting-house, as many as it would hold; and such a number of men could not eat and sleep in such a place even for a few days without rendering it somewhat the worse for wear. No needless damage was done; but, as a matter of course, when all was over, the spiritual magnates of the church brought in a bill against the city for all the detriment the property had sustained from the mob. This was justice, and

it was law, and the bill was duly paid; but it first required a little "auditing." It contained noteworthy items. The church carpets had been pretty well worn before the mob and the soldiery came, but an allowance was asked for new carpets throughout. After some demur this was passed, and the new carpets were provided. There had been some kind of a Sunday-school library, also in a battered condition, and the worthy elders inserted a sum sufficient for the purchase of a new one, on the ground that the unrighteous police, soldiery, and "specials" had read up forever all there was left of the old. This too it was decided to allow, in the hope that the force had obtained some benefit from their reading. But the next demand was a stumbling-block. It gravely assumed that the city was responsible for the peculiar species of "summer vacation" enforced upon the church by the mob, and called upon the city treasury for the "estimated and probable amount" of three consecutive Sunday collections from such congregations as might, could, would, or should have assembled in that building and put something into "the plate" in case there had been no riot, and if they had not been too badly scared to hear preaching

earlier than the first Sunday in August. There was a good deal of quiet fun upon one side of the argument and some pious grumbling on the other, but the omitted "collections" were not reimbursed by the city treasury. That church and the Orphan Asylum both made money by the mob, but in somewhat different ways.

The idea that the riot was an anti-Draft riot and nothing else was wonderfully strong. The illusion prevailed that if the "conscription" could in some manner be wiped out the riot would subside. The public patient was not doctored for the right disease. A curious example of judicial demagogism was presented for future avoidance, at an early hour of Tuesday, by City Judge John H. McCunn, whose name was afterwards to become better known to the country through his relations with the Tweed Ring.

A prepared case was brought before him, of a man conscripted on Saturday, July 11th, and the judge gravely decided it against the Government of the United States, reading a prepared "decision,"—immediately printed in the newspapers,—in which he averred the Draft Act to be unconstitutional and void and inoperative. The judge's decision did not deter its supposed ben-

iciaries from doing an immense amount of rceny that very day.

The newspapers of Tuesday morning were full overflowing with accounts of the disturbances the previous day, and with the muster-calls of ilitary commanders. The men gathered on onday had all been assigned to duty, and those ho now followed them were organized and set work as they came. It required some courage come from any district in a large part of the ty. The mob held almost undisputed posses- on of their yesterday's battle-fields, at the be- nning of the day, and were disposed to inter- re with opposition recruiting.

The Metropolitans could not but be encour-

The men referred to were made up of both volunteers and militia, and did good service; but Colonel O'Brien was to pay bitterly for his ready patriotism in leading them.

Other advices of military operations and purposes came faster and faster, from that hour onward; and so did reports of the movements of the swelling mob.

It was but ten minutes later when there arrived from the same precinct:

"As the Mayor calls for special policemen, a citizen here offers five hundred clubs for the emergency."

All the morning papers contained the following:

"PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, N. Y. CITY,
July 14, 1863.

"In view of the riot now existing in this city, I do hereby request all loyal citizens to report at the Headquarters of the Police, No. 300 Mulberry Street, this day, to be sworn in and enrolled as special policemen for the restoration of law and order. All who shall not thus enroll themselves are requested to continue their usual avocations.

(Signed) "GEORGE OPDYKE, *Mayor.*"

The following was also printed in connection with the Mayor's proclamation:

"The veterans who have returned from the field of battle have again an opportunity of serving not only their country, but the great emporium of New York against the threatened dangers of a ruthless mob.

"The Commanding General of the Eastern Department trusts that those who exhibited so much bravery in the field of battle will not hesitate to come forward at this time to tender their services to the Mayor, to stay the ravages of the city by men who have lost all sense of obligation to their country as well as to the city of New York.

(Signed) "JOHN E. WOOL, *Major-General.*"

The veterans, men of military training and

tion to the security of their shops, offices, stores, warehouses, and factories, justly considering that these were in hourly peril.

However individually brave and public-spirited so great a mass of men may be, their very numbers are in the way of their accepting the personal duty of dropping all other responsibility and of turning out into the streets as fighting men. Besides, the streets were known to be infested with roving gangs and bands of rioters, and no man could predict at what place he would or would not meet with one of these. The thoroughfares leading to designated mustering-places were likely to be full of peril to all well-dressed men who might be suspected of being on their way to volunteer, or of being in favor of enforcing the Draft, or of having in their pockets something worth stealing. It was already well understood that a plundered man was sure to be at least half murdered before his plunderers were done with him.

Among the military notices published on Tuesday morning were the following:

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. STATE MILITIA.
NEW YORK, July 13, 1863.

"The ex-officers of this Division and of the United States Volunteers, now in this city, who are disposed to

ssist in preserving the peace of the city, are requested to neet at the Seventh Regiment drill-rooms, over Tompkins Market, this evening at eight o'clock.

(Signed) "CHARLES W. SANDFORD, *Major-General.*"

One meeting had been held, and this call for a second had its good results.

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. STATE MILITIA.
NEW YORK, July 13, 1863.

"Special Order No. 37: All officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates late of the Two Years' Volunteer Service, now in the city, are especially requested to assemble forthwith at Central Hall, No. 174 Grand Street, and report to Colonel William H. Allen for temporary volunteer duty.

"By order of Major-General Charles W. Sandford.

S. N. G.; Colonel Taylor, Fourth N. Y. S. Vols.; Major Wales, Seventeenth Chasseurs; Colonel Howard, Twelfth Volunteer Heavy Artillery. Notices similar to those already quoted had been issued and circulated, and were afterwards published in the papers of the 15th, by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert F. Allason, old Thirty-eighth N. Y. S. N. G.; Colonel E. Jardine, Ninth N. Y. S. Vols., better known as the "Hawkins Zouaves;" Colonel Frank Jones, Thirty-first N. Y. S. Vols.; and officers from other similar organizations. There was a prompt response, especially from some, for example the Hawkins Zouaves, because the regiment called upon was already in a more or less advanced state of re-enlistment and reorganization with a view to renewed service at the front. Early on Tuesday morning began the organization of the "Minute Men," at the Seventh Regiment Armory, under direction of General Sandford. Into this body several of the regimental fragments first gathered were readily absorbed; and the process was so rapid that a full regiment could at once be mustered and assigned to duty under command of Colonel Cleveland Winslow of the Duryea Zouaves, as it contained an especially large proportion of the veteran

capture and burning of the enrolment o
corner of Grand and Ridge streets by
in that section; but the deputy provo
of that district, Captain Duffy, had a
moved all papers, etc., to a place of saf
so that there, as elsewhere, the mob did
ceed in doing anything towards the "pi
of the Draft." Whoever occupied that
adjoining buildings had to suffer, and a
nocent men were pounded; and that was

VIII.

Street to Street, House to House.

DURING the forenoon of Tuesday a segment of the mob worked very assiduously on First Avenue. Before twelve o'clock the area between Eleventh and Fourteenth streets was so heavily barricaded that it became a sort of fortified muster-ground for the rioters of that region. It so continued until that thoroughfare was at last reopened to public uses at a heavy cost of life and limb on the part of those who closed as well as of those who opened it. The neighboring telegraph-poles were cut down and laid across the avenue and the intersecting streets. Upon these were heaped carts, boxes, lumber, and rubbish, making barriers of a truly formidable description against anything short of artillery.

Near the locality of this barricade a couple of

ge, patent street-sweeping machines which had
en laid up over Sunday fell into the hands of
e rabble. They were public property, and
erefore lawful prize, and, what was more to the
int, they were "labor-saving" machines; so
ey were burned amid ludicrously noisy expres-
ns of mob-enmity to all that sort of thing.

The guards at the armories were now se-
rely strong. That, for instance, at the Seventh
giment Armory was maintained by four hun-
ed men with two howitzers. A detachment of
e hundred men of the Invalid Corps, with a
rviceable force of sailors and marines, was
sted in Worth Street near Broadway. A

lem had been plundered and burned by the same gang of marauders who had taken vengeance upon Colonel Nugent. They proceeded thence to a large planing-mill at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and burned it down, with several buildings adjoining. It was difficult for a man of sound mind to forecast what would be the next freak of so much destructive insanity. Evidently the disorder was increasing rather than diminishing, and there was need for all the men who could be obtained; and how rapidly successful were the recruiting processes may be in part gathered from the fact that on Thursday, the 16th, the police commissariat was straining its resources to provide rations for about four thousand men. This, too, while the militia were caring for themselves to a great extent, and hotels and private citizens generally were exceedingly liberal in doing that sort of duty by the various bodies of men who were defending them.

The prevailing tone of the better part of the public press may be taken from one sentence in an editorial article of the *Daily Times* of Tuesday morning. It was printed in italics:

"*Crush the mob at once.*"

s the right thing to say or do, and there
atling guns in the hallways of the *Times*
g, and there were military and police
up in front of its barricaded windows.
newspaper buildings were similarly guard-
the wide-mouthed howitzer at the *Tri-*
ice corner, near by, was in charge of a de-
nt of United States seamen under com-
f Midshipman Stephen D. Adams.
number of "special policemen" actually
d and sworn in was already large, and be-
nset swelled to about twelve hundred; but
itary forces were gathered at so many
nd under so many different and semi-in-

trustworthy and well commanded. Of these, maintained at that number by successive "reliefs," Mr. Acton made excellent use from the beginning to the end, and they finely illustrated the advantage possessed by disciplined valor over any mob.

The forenoon of Tuesday was one of constantly-increasing preparation and power on both sides of the great struggle. The mob was manifestly infuriated rather than awed, as yet, by the resistance it had met with, and it broke forth into more and more atrocious cruelties and daring outrages with each succeeding hour.

There were rumors, as there had been during the previous day, of an intended raid upon the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The amount of government property there was enormous, and the yard was depleted of its ordinarily moderate garrison of marines, for these had been sent to fight the mob in the streets of New York. The workmen there employed were a respectable set of men, but they were unorganized, and it was not known how far they could be trusted as fighting material in case of an attack. They had not been hired as riflemen but as mechanics, and there were signs of trepidation among them. It

is likely that they could have been readily induced to fight, but no such effort was made, and probably none was needed. The likelihood of an attack was reduced to zero by the naval commanders. All the approaches to the yard were put under cover of the guns of the receiving-ship "North Carolina," of forty guns; the corvette "Savannah," of twenty-two guns; and of the steam gun-boats "Granite City," "Gertrude," "Unadilla," eight guns each, and "Tulip," of six guns. The precautions taken at this point were unmistakably ample; and at the same time the iron-clad battery "Passaic" and the steam gunboat "Fuchsia" took up good positions off the old Battery, at the southern extremity of New York, to interfere with any mischievous expedition to Governor's Island in the absence of its garrison. None of the marauding bands of the mob were likely to trust themselves upon the water under such circumstances, and their hands were getting very full upon the land.

President Acton was still toiling under mountainous difficulties, but he was busily striking hard blows at every available point or opportunity. Several hard fights were in progress at one and the same hour, with any number of minor

collisions between the everywhere rising rioters and their multiplying antagonists. At 8.30 o'clock came word from the Twenty-first Precinct:

"A large mob is collecting on Second Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and threatening to burn all property in that vicinity."

More and more clearly, as the riot went on, did it assume and declare its true character as an "anti-property mob," with a leadership and membership of thieves, murderers, and incendiaries, reckless alike of human rights and human suffering.

Reports came in rapidly from several precincts. From the Seventh at 8.30:

"Everything is quiet, but the mob is congregating in the vicinity of South Street."

At five minutes past nine o'clock, from the Tenth Precinct:

"A large crowd has collected about the Hook. They were last seen going down Jackson Street."

"About Corlear's Hook" included some of the very worst elements of the city's population, and

gathered there was a sure promise of
to come.

minutes later, from the Twentieth
:

nation has just been received that about two
men, armed with clubs and revolvers, left the
Thirty-first Street and Tenth Avenue and
down town. The intelligence is brought by
f Police S. Carpenter."

West Side" of the city was fast imitating
st Side," and some of the hardest of Tues-
hting was done in districts commonly
as respectable.

nob in the Twenty-first Precinct, as on

been "impressed" freely in which to transport the police more rapidly and with less fatigue from one post of duty to another, securing greater efficiency and preventing a needless exhaustion of men at hard work in such hot weather. Few questions had been asked of either the drivers or owners of those stages. The former received a fair warning from the prompt locking-up of the first man who refused to drive.

Into omnibus after omnibus Inspector Carpenner hurried about three hundred Metropolitans, and set off at speed for Second Avenue. At a reasonable nearness to the scene of intended action the force dismounted, formed, and went forward. At ten minutes before ten o'clock President Acton telegraphed the Twenty-first Precinct:

"How is it now?"

and the instant answer came:

"Wait a few minutes—"

and then, a little afterwards:

"The force has arrived, and we are giving it to them. Shots are fired—"

There were reasons for the sudden breaking-off

that response. The Inspector found such a ob before him as he had never yet confronted, t he charged them at the head of his men with s accustomed audacity. Every inch was fought r, desperately, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty- th streets, and the Metropolitans found their emies closing in upon their rear. At the same oment they were assailed by showers of missiles om the houses on either side, all of which ap- ared to have been captured and occupied by e excited rioters. It was a complete trap, set d baited with cunning calculation. The situa- on of the police seemed critical in the extreme. ad they yielded or been overpowered, their fate the hands of their enemies would have been

perate rioter lost his footing on the slopes and edges of those roofs and came crashing down upon the pavements below. A four-story building is a bad place to fall from. Hard blows, however, had genuine mercy in them, and anything less than victory was cruelty to the mob itself and to the entire community. A number of ruffians still held Riley's porter-house, on the corner of Thirty-fourth Street, barring the doors and windows and defying assault. The police broke in the barricaded doors and "stormed the fort." The roughs were pitched out into the street, and Inspector Carpenter led his men on up the avenue. They were met, shortly, by a detachment of the Eleventh New York Volunteers, under Colonel O'Brien. This was the colonel's own regiment, and he had tendered the services of himself and men to the city. He was accompanied by an artillery force under Lieutenant Eagleson, with two field-pieces.

Thus strengthened, Inspector Carpenter wheeled around to make another attempt to clear the avenue thoroughly. Near the former battle-ground, the infuriated mob had rallied to meet them and attacked at once. The cannon were fired with blank cartridges only, although the

oters were not firing "blanks;" but the volun-
ers under O'Brien used ball-cartridges at once.
heir volley killed seven and wounded many more,
nd the shattered throng broke and fled at once,
owing vengeance upon O'Brien and his men.
hey fulfilled their threats terribly, as to him,
nly a few hours later. For the time being, the
econd Avenue gathering was pretty well broken
p; but as soon as the police and military were
ut of sight it reappeared, in a more bitter and
ndictive state of mind than ever.

Precisely at the time of the beginning of this
attle, 10 o'clock A.M., others were going on.
n Delancey Street a company of United States
egular troops, under Lieutenant Wood, was as-

Shortly after sending off Inspector Carpenter and his force, Mr. Acton set out upon a tour of personal observation. It was not the most prudent thing to do, but it gave him a better idea of what was going on. At quarter past ten o'clock he telegraphed to the Central Office from his place "in the field:"

"Notify General Sandford to send the military to the Thirteenth Ward. There is an attack on houses in Goerck Street."

At 10.35 the Thirteenth Precinct telegraphed:

"Send military here immediately."

And ten minutes later Mr. Acton sent another despatch, to the Seventh Precinct:

"Find military and send them to the Thirteenth forthwith."

The trouble in that part of the city began at an early hour, as already recorded, and the gathering of the rabble "about the Hook" had been ominous for evil. To an inquiring despatch, a little later, "How are things now?" it was replied:

"There is a large mob at foot of Broome Street. No force arrived yet."

And again, at 10.55:

"Delamater Iron Works threatened by a crowd collected at the foot of Fourteenth Street."

It looked as if the manufacture of steam-boilers was in some inscrutable way to be connected with the Draft Act.

A force was on its way, and one of its intended supports was a company of marines arriving from the Navy Yard.

At 10.40 o'clock the Thirteenth Precinct reported:

"The mob came in contact with the marines in Delancey Street. The marines fired into them, hurting quite a number."

The rioters were to learn rapidly and terribly the effect to be produced upon a dense pack of men by rifle-work at short range from well-drilled and steady men, firing either by platoons or "file-firing." They were also speedily to receive ideas as to the consequences of facing repeated discharges of grape and canister from field-guns and howitzers at close quarters.

At 11.35 the Thirteenth Precinct was asked, "Anything new?" and could only answer:

"Great excitement. Several killed and wounded."

How many, even aproximately, could not well be ascertained; for the ground the brief skirmish was fought upon was almost immediately again in possession of the mob, while the police and military were in no condition to carry off either dead or wounded of their enemies. They had as much as they could do to care for their own and for themselves.

At 10.50 A.M. the Sixteenth Precinct reported:

"All the stores are closing on Eighth Avenue, from fear of the mob in Seventeenth Street."

And President Acton at once telegraphed to the Twentieth Precinct:

"Tell General Sandford to send a force to Seventeenth Street and Eighth Avenue."

The renewed fighting in the Twenty-first Precinct was now assuming wider and more threatening proportions. Well was it for the Metropolitans that their reinforcements were coming forward so liberally. Their own conduct was calling forth golden opinions from all competent observers. General Harvey Brown was no novice in any kind of warfare. He was now at the

Central Office, and keenly watched the swift transaction of its business, giving its chief his most vigorous co-operation. He enthusiastically declared of the Metropolitans, "I never saw such drill and discipline in all my life, and I was born in the Army."

In response to an inquiry from him as to the advisability of serving out muskets to the force, Mr. Acton sensibly replied: "They are thoroughly drilled to the use of the club, but would be raw troops with rifles. It would only turn them from good police into poor militia. They can do their best work with the weapons they are trained to."

The soundness of this decision was well sustained in all the terrible hand-to-hand struggles

force is clearing the streets, but the mob gathers quickly at other points. Several of mob killed and badly wounded. We have the best of the fight."

It was going forward in several parts of the precinct at once, and different bodies of military were at work, besides that with Inspector Carpenter on Second Avenue; but no record was kept by any officer. All that plainly appears is the general idea that the rioters got very much the worst of it in killed and wounded, and yet that their opponents only held a part of the ground at the end of it all. "Blank cartridges in cannons only" were fired only at the beginning; but soon the cannoneers were forced to resort to grape and canister, if but to prevent the mob from getting possession of the guns, ammunition and all. It was no time for vacillation. Fifteen minutes later, or at five minutes before eleven o'clock, it was necessary for General Brown to telegraph to the Twentieth Precinct:

"Send to the Arsenal. Say: A heavy battle is going on. Captain Wilkins' company of regulars will report to me here at once.

(Signed) "HARVEY BROWN,
"*Brigadier-General* Commanding."

e help was arriving, for at eleven o'clock
ly came a despatch from the Eleventh Pre-

ompany of marines just reported here. Have you
tructions?"

new-comers were speedily given enough to
there were calls for assistance from many
nt directions. The Sixteenth Precinct sent
t 11.18 o'clock:

ort says mob is coming to station-house. Will
men."

Eighteenth Precinct telegraphed:

"We have three sections guarding the station, which is threatened. It is unsafe for men to be seen in uniform. Consequently they have their uniforms put away. Shall I send them?"

The peril indicated did not affect the Metropolitans as a body, for the men in the fights were almost all in uniform. No small squad, however, in that manner marked for destruction, could have made its way through the mob-governed areas around the Central Office, or through any other considerable part of the city. Any kind of uniform, including an obtrusively expensive suit of clothes, was supposed to indicate a supporter of law and its authorities, and was an offence subjecting the wearer to the death-penalty at the hands of Crime and its authorities.

Things were now getting into something like working order. On assuming command, on Monday, General Brown had at once telegraphed from the Central Office, through the Twentieth Precinct:

"*To Major-General Sandford, at Arsenal:*

"I am in command of the United States troops in the city. Order the commanders of those with you to report to me.

(Signed) "HARVEY BROWN, *Brigadier General.*"

ıe forenoon of Tuesday closed hotly in the teenth Precinct. At 11.20 o'clock the men at station-house telegraphed:

"What shall we do? The mob is about 450 strong."

ıe answer was instantaneous:

lean them down if you can. T. C. ACTON."

11.35 they again telegraphed:

hey have attacked the Union Steam Factory, on the r of—"

ıere it stopped. Mr. Acton telegraphed to Twentieth:

"and another hundred men forthwith."

With reference to the condition of the Eighteenth, Mr. Acton telegraphed to the Twentieth at 11.50 o'clock:

"Has that company started yet?"

And, after some explanation, he was informed:

"The company left a quarter of an hour ago."

When, therefore, at 12 o'clock, noon, the Eighteenth asked him anxiously, "Is relief coming?" he could say:

"They are on their way up. They will be there as soon as they can."

The reinforcements came in time to prevent immediate disaster, but only to postpone a final defeat at that point.

At 11.35 o'clock came a despatch from the Twentieth Precinct:

"Send one hundred men to disperse a crowd breaking windows in Mayor Opdyke's house."

Five minutes later, one from the Twenty-second Precinct said:

"The mob has gone to Mr. Higgins's carpet factory, at foot of Forty-third Street, to burn it."

This was no isolated case, although a great many such undertakings were frustrated by the timely interference of the police and soldiery. Any factory, of any trade, the workmen of which refused to become rioters was an object of mob execration, and was to be destroyed if possible. A large proportion of such establishments did not open for work until order was restored, and some of those whose "hands" were sufficiently numerous and determined took efficient measures for self-protection, the workmen declaring their readiness to use fire-arms rather than be driven from their rights or recruited into the ranks of crime.

The more intelligent part of the mob was well

"A mob tearing up the track on Eleventh Avenue."

This was the track, or one of the several tracks, of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Cars full of soldiery might roll into the city over it; and if the end of it should be torn off, where would they roll to, indeed? There is nothing left of a railroad, once you have cut off the end of it and disconnected it with you. Something or other in their heads prevented the rioters from perceiving the futility of all their hard work. They appear not even to have known the topography of their adopted city. Soldiers could have been landed from a train of cars at any point north of that "break" and have quietly marched the rest of their way into the city, or they could have been landed from steamers at any required point along the entire water-frontage. President Acton's only reply was:

"Tell Sandford what they are doing."

That part of the field of battle was now almost entirely under military supervision.

Two minutes before noon the Thirteenth Precinct reported:

"The mob have just sacked a large gun-store in Grand Street, and are coming and on their way to attack us."

s only too true; and seven minutes later
om that point the news of the first defeat.
nilitary by the mob:

marines have left us and gave way. They are
."

oked like that; but Mr. Acton's reply was
ging:

will send some more in a few minutes."

had come. The mob was manifestly in-
in its proportions and activities, but it
ned no important advantages during the
r hours while all the forces required for

IX.

A Very Hot Afternoon.

THE Governor of the State of New York was informed on Monday, by telegraph, of the dangerous condition of affairs in the city. He arrived early on Tuesday, and proceeded to the headquarters of the Mayor, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

There was no reason why the Governor should not accept, as he did, the prevailing idea that the riot was a violent reaction against the prolonged exactions of the National Government, occasioned by the Civil War, to which, and to the political party managing it, he was himself opposed. With his political views and relations, however, this story has nothing whatever to do. He was otherwise in a very embarrassing position. He was a gentleman of wealth, culture, and capacity, a lover of peace. He held the high and responsible position of Governor, and many men were looking to him for active measures. In any other

he State he might have done much, but
attan Island, for an especial reason, he
almost nothing.

York is not like other towns in some
It has been Dutch, and it has been Eng-
it has been American, and there is no
hat it is now; but it has had more char-
any other living city. Its government
e made up of all its charters and all the
n concerning them, supplemented by its
as a great, fortified seaport, to the Na-
overnment. In 1863, as now, it had its
nd Board of Aldermen. Also, it had a
f Councilmen; and the *county* of New
cupying precisely the same limits as the

York, Westchester, Richmond (Staten Island), with Kings and a part of Queens (on Long Island). Over all this region all police authority was vested by law in the Police Board, and they possessed sole power to call out and direct the local military forces, to order "firing," etc. During the riot the Board did so call out the military. All armed bodies of men who served did so under the Police Department, or actually without authority. General Harvey Brown, commanding the United States troops, considered it his duty to be guided by the letter and spirit of the State law. General Sandford, of the State militia, failed to do so or to report to the Police Department, except as will be hereafter stated. Among minor commanders there was a general ignorance of the statutory provisions. Many irregular activities are inevitable after chaos has obtained, and President Acton sharply disapproved of the over-zeal of certain squads of men who, as he expressed it, "went a-gunning on their own account."

Had the law assigning the local uses of the militia been otherwise, Governor Seymour's power was limited by the fact that he had already sent out of the State every regiment at his disposal. By his direction, at the call of President

coln, there had gone from the city of New rk the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Elev- h, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Thirty-fifth, irty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first, l from Brooklyn the Thirteenth, Twenty-third, enty-eighth, Thirty-second, Forty-seventh, and ty-sixth.

The net result of all consultations was that re was very little within the immediate reach the Governor. He addressed a large and fairly lerly assembly gathered in front of the City ll, appealing to them as citizens, in behalf of and order. He spoke again to a crowd of siness men on Wall Street, and to another in

The fighting was not interrupted for one moment, on Tuesday. Noon came, and still it went right on, at many widely-separated points. The Metropolitans were so busy with their own work that they made no attempt to keep track of or to report the operations of the military. They knew that bodies of soldiers were moving here and there with increasing numerical strength, and with widely-varying efficiency. The city's ordinary business was suspended. Only an affair of pressing importance would induce anybody to venture into the more disturbed regions, and people generally were disposed to keep within doors. Along the entire water-front, the longshoremen and others who earned their bread by handling freight had been so thoroughly "notified" of the awful consequences of being found at work that they were no longer willing to take the risk. The lading and unlading of vessels had almost ceased. Commerce dies in the presence of Anarchy.

Here and there a steamer's wharf was under the guns of an armed vessel, or had other efficient protection, and its laborers toiled on in personal security.

The great eruption might now be considered at its height.

Police Headquarters the tide of warn-
appeals had swollen fast. From the
rioters had aimed at obtaining fire-
e several arsenals had been almost con-
enaced. At 12.35 o'clock the Twenti-
ct telegraphed:

wo hundred men forthwith to Thirty-fifth
nal."

nute later came this from the Twenty-
ict:

have just broken open a gun-store in Third
l are arming themselves. Between Thirty-
hirty-seventh streets."

this despatch came from the Twentieth Precinct:

"Allerton's Hotel on Eleventh Avenue is sacked and burning."

This was done by the mob who were tearing up the railroad track.

As on the previous day, the fighting in the Twenty-first Precinct was severe and bloody. Simultaneously with the news of the hotel-burning at 12.40, the Twenty-first reported:

"Send help. The crowd is desperate."

The entire police force was already in the streets, and ten minutes later the few men at that station-house telegraphed:

"The mob is armed and we are unprotected."

All that Mr. Acton could reply was:

"We will send help as soon as possible."

The promised help was duly sent, and no immediate disaster was reported.

Frequent notices now came in of the "finding of dead bodies." These called for the services of

the coroner; but comparatively few formal inquests could be held, then or afterwards. Each "finding" was itself a grisly comment upon the inevitable results of anarchy.

At 12.45 o'clock General Sandford telegraphed the Central Office:

"Colonel Nugent is requested to send me two hundred good troops forthwith. The Arsenal is threatened. My men are all out."

That telegram meant a good deal. Colonel Nugent at that hour had only the Invalid Corps detachment under his command, with hardly a sound man in it, and the idea that he could send "good troops" was almost grotesque in its absurdity; but the demand of General Sandford presents a truthful index of the state of military activity already attained. The regulars controlled by General Brown were at such work as had been assigned them, and so were all naval details which had arrived. The one thousand men reported as ready for service at the Arsenal on Monday evening had all been sent out, mostly to guard or garrison duty, and so had any others gathered within General Sandford's reach during the forenoon of Tuesday. The men collected at other

military rallying-points were distinctly not available or within his reach. He may or may not have been justified in regarding the Arsenal as seriously threatened, but the force he had retained there must have been small. The fragmentary nature of all the good or bad military and other material at this hour suggests more than one lesson. The strength of the mob in the streets is further illustrated by the fact already recorded, that the Metropolitan Police, with now nearly twelve hundred sworn "specials," were so occupied in facing it that a hotly-assailed station-house called for help in vain. There is now no possible means of tracing the rapid events of such a hurly-burly, even if it were desirable to do so. That which left no record must be estimated by the sure indications given by ascertained facts correlated.

After some delay, Colonel Nugent was found, and this answer was returned to the Twentieth Precinct:

"For Wells, of Colonel Nugent's staff: Colonel Nugent has no men for General Sandford. Notify him."

It was necessary that the men at the several localities should be fed; and the police commis-

sariat was ready with supplies, but was compelled to transmit them as opportunities offered. Except within very uncertain limits the streets of the city were not available for transportation purposes, but the North and East rivers had not been barricaded. At ten minutes before one o'clock this despatch went to the First Precinct:

"Send to police boat to take up provisions and bring down five hundred men. T. C. ACTON."

This boat was not armed, but note should be taken of its usefulness in effecting transfers of men; and also of the important protection given the city along the water-front by the United States armed vessels.

Here and there, in spite of all the storm and confusion, a ray of human nature broke in amid the increasing gloom of the Central Office telegrams. At 1.12 o'clock P.M. the following was sent to the Fifth Precinct:

"Send to Dr. Purple, 183 Hudson Street, to go as soon as possible to Inspector Leonard's house. Baby very sick."

The father was leading his men against a throng of pitiless brigands, but the sick baby was not for-

gotten. Seven minutes later this also went, through the Twentieth Precinct, on behalf of Inspector Carpenter:

"Notify Mrs. Carpenter I am all right."

That he was so is one of the many marvels of the survival of the men most frequently in deadly peril. There were many inquiries at the Central Office and at the station-houses, during those days of tumult, from the anxious wives and children of policemen, but not many of them could at once be definitely answered. There was nothing for it but to suffer and to wait. Alas for the many to whom, at last, only sad news came after all their weary waiting!

The rush for weapons by the rioters continued. At eight minutes past one o'clock the Twentieth Precinct reported:

"A mob has begun to rifle gunsmiths in this precinct. Shall we not take possession of the arms in places not yet attacked?"

President Acton's opinion was adverse to this, for several reasons, and he answered:

"No. If you want help we will send you a force."

minutes later the Fourth Precinct also
l :

ant more help to stop the riot. They are going
open the gun-store in Catherine Street."

30 P.M. the Twentieth again announced :

ob are about burning up a large feed-store in
venue near Twenty-ninth Street."

eaders of the rabble were growing more
us, as they obtained possession of arms
munition and found themselves able to
eir opponents temporarily at bay. At

negro shanty in the rear. They number some five hundred, and they threaten to fire the premises."

Nothing could be done for that locality just then, for the battle in the Twenty-second Precinct was getting hotter and more doubtful, and at the same instant a telegram from that quarter reported:

"Military has arrived and fired on the mob corner Tenth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street."

The soldiers had not been sent in sufficient force, for only ten minutes later the news of the second notable disaster to the military arrived by way of the Twentieth Precinct:

"I hear the mob has defeated and dispersed the military. We have one of the wounded."

Alas for the poor wounded soldier whose hard fate threw him into the power of that brutal rabble! Better for him to have been killed outright by his first hurt.

This was at 2.40 P.M.; and ten minutes later the Twentieth Precinct was obliged to ask on its own account:

"We expect to be attacked. Shall we fight to the bitter end?"

y received the laconic reply:

t. ACTON."

resistance made was temporarily success-
d the operator at that station-house sent
n a quarter of an hour, at 3.05 P.M.:

tain Walling says he has had a fight and whipped
orner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.
ts more men, if they can be spared. If not, he
d word if he shall return. Send the reinforce-
o this station."

n orders were sent, and the reinforcements

President Acton's attention followed all the movements of his foes with steady vigilance. At 3.25 P.M. he sent to the Sixth Precinct:

"Look out for Baxter Street. The mob are going to fire some negro dwellings."

Beyond a doubt the mob supposed its cruel cowardice especially opposed to the War for the Union. One of its insane fragments marched, in the course of Tuesday afternoon, to the hospital on Forty-first Street near Lexington Avenue, with the avowed purpose of burning it. Their only assigned or assignable reason for a deed so peculiarly hellish was that the hospital contained about two hundred and fifty wounded Union soldiers. The cardinal sin of these men was that they had dared to suffer for the country which their would-be destroyers had invaded by way of the immigrant station at Castle Garden. It was a sin requiring that they should be burned alive if possible.

The gathered executioners were met and repulsed, after a moderately sharp fight, by a force of armed citizens, and the hospital was rescued.

Another detachment of the mob marched that afternoon to the Columbia College property,

with the loudly declared intention of burning the buildings. They had no reason for connecting these with the government or the Draft, although President King and others of the faculty were well known as patriotic citizens. The truth of the matter was that all such institutions were an obvious and offensive product of the social order and civilization against which that mob was a rebellion.

The crowd were not altogether settled in their views and convictions. They were met upon the college grounds by a Roman Catholic priest, who boldly confronted them and addressed them so convincingly that he succeeded in diverting them

undertaken to garrison it and hold it as a kind of headquarters. It was probably due to this fantastic idea in the minds of leading rioters that all the carbines and rifles stored in the factory were not immediately carried off. They were temporarily reserved for more judicious distribution, and only a part had been given out to those who were intended to use them.

At ten o'clock Inspector George W. Dilks was ordered to take command of about two hundred Metropolitans, clear Second Avenue and recapture the "wire factory," as it was still called, from its former uses. He marched his men through Twenty-first Street into the avenue, striking the mob in the centre. The excited throng greeted him and his moderate force with shouts of derision, and his position was full of doubt and danger. To attack was hazardous in the extreme, but to retreat might have been more so. The rioters in the factory at once began the removal of the guns on notice that the police were at hand. Inspector Dilks did not hesitate for a moment, and the fight which followed brought out and tested to the uttermost the thorough training of the men under his command. It was a charge in close order, penetrating stead-

infuriated multitude that fought hard for
nch of ground, and then a long, hand-to-
ruggle for very life, in front of the factory,
e mob in the street, discouraged by severe
g and terrible clubbing, broke and fled,
most of its plunder behind it. The pave-
f the avenue was thickly strewn with
g and disabled men. Many of the police
en hurt, and some badly, but none were

factory was still densely garrisoned by
ters, and a most determined resistance
ade against the attack of the Metropoli-

be piled. Each policeman took what he could carry, and the command marched back towards the Central Office. It was returning from a well-won victory, and the people poured out of the houses along the way to cheer the triumphal procession enthusiastically. The hearts of all decent citizens were with the Metropolitans that day, and Dilks and his men and their trophies were a sort of sunshine in a great darkness.

The capture of the factory was accomplished by about 2 o'clock P.M., and the command reached the Central Office at about 3 o'clock, deeming their work secure. But it was an over-hasty conclusion. Only a few men had been left in charge of the building, and Captain Helm had been ordered to proceed, with some of the Eighteenth Precinct police, and remove a lot of carbines which had been left behind. At about half-past three o'clock word came to the Central Office that there was worse trouble than ever at the "wire factory;" and it was only too true, for the furiously exasperated rioters had gathered in greater numbers and with even a deadlier determination. Inspector Dilks marched again, with two hundred Metropolitans and a

ompany of regular infantry under Captain ranklin. Second Avenue was entered through wenty-first Street, as before, only just in time rescue Captain Helm and his men from being verpowered by numbers. The fight which fol-owed was fierce but brief, and the building nd the remaining arms were secured. It was ow deemed advisable to "clear the neighbor-ood," and a march began with the soldiery front and the Metropolitans acting as rear-uard and as skirmishers on the flanks, paying ttention to the houses from which missiles ere thrown or fired. The route ordered was hrough Twenty-second Street into First Avenue,

fusillade from the houses. At Twenty-first Street the mob broke and scattered, and the Inspector ordered a counter-march to and through Twenty-second Street to Second Avenue again. The neigborhood was not even then cleared, for the rioters were again in strength at the corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and began another attack which called for repeated volleys. The march through other streets and back to the Central Office was little molested after that, but the rioters in due time again took possession of the now emptied factory and burned it to the ground.

Towards noon of Tuesday a detachment of the west-side mob marched down Sixth Avenue, forcibly recruiting its ranks as it went, avowing its intention of "burning No. 37," the residence of a prominent Republican politician. His political opinions marked him out as a proper person to be murdered and to have his property destroyed, for there is no other despotism comparable to the blind tyranny of a mob. The rioters were met and driven by the police of the Twentieth Precinct and a company of regulars under Captain Putnam. Repeatedly broken, they rallied again and again, as they were

ong up the avenue. They at last ough one of the cross streets, and ved into Fifth Avenue. Here they to make a final stand, but were scat- a bayonet-charge, the locust clubs ustriously on them, at the flanks of ing line of leveled steel. Not a shot but the pavement was strewn with oters.

the close of the afternoon the rioters reet and Delancey Street renewed ults upon the dwellings of colored detachment of U. S. marines was orders to "reopen those streets," and nded precisely as the regulars had

a mob was pursuing had taken refuge there. The teachers and scholars took courage of sheer fright, and barricaded the doors and windows so strongly as to keep their assailants at bay until help came. During the delay the marauders consoled themselves by demolishing a small house opposite the school because somebody said it was an abode of colored people.

In the course of Tuesday's fighting, while leading his men, Colonel O'Brien was hurt in one knee by a stone, but he continued to perform his duties until late in the afternoon. His residence was on Second Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, and his family had already been removed from it to a place of greater safety. After their departure, which had been none too quickly made, the dwelling had been thoroughly sacked by the rioters.

The crowds which had filled Second Avenue were understood to have been effectually dispersed, and Colonel O'Brien desired to visit his home and ascertain the condition of affairs. It was a hazardous undertaking and should have been accompanied by a well-armed force; but a brave man does not always act with prudence. The Colonel went in a carriage, and, leaving it at Thirty-fifth

ceeded to his own door on foot. He
tly been waited for, but accounts vary
precise manner of his capture by his
It was made upon his own threshold,
s, and he fought for his life. He was
d by numbers, dragged out into his
and beaten cruelly. He was then
y the hair of his head out into the
pounded and tortured with fiendish
oth males and females took part in the
saction. He was left lying upon the
nes, dying of many hurts and panting
. A humane man who kept a drug-
e next corner dared to bring him a
ter, but he paid dearly for so obeying

forbade such an ending. At nightfall they came again, and their victim was dragged forth. A daring priest of the Catholic Church broke through the ring around him, and with difficulty obtained leave to administer the last rites of his religion. Breath left the body, and the courageous priest went for another like himself, and they two lifted the battered corpse upon a hand-barrow and carried it to Bellevue Hospital. That was not all. The entire block of buildings contained human beings who had dared rebuke such awful inhumanity. The mob was not quite prepared, as yet, to massacre so many men and women and children. They lacked the courage if not the will for that; but they burned down every house in the entire row, with its contents, that all the householders of New York City might be taught better than openly to disapprove of murder.

The reason of an especial bitterness exhibited towards the Twentieth Precinct station-house appears in a despatch from the Sixteenth Precinct which reached the Central Office at 4.20 o'clock P.M:

"Colored children are now at Twentieth, and the crowd say they are coming to sack the building."

ng of helpless little orphans was quite
o provoke the ferocity of these wolves
vorst dens of Europe. The fact that the
were black of skin made it a crime to
em, even after their own pleasant home
burned to the ground. It is positively
g to know that the Metropolitans "hit
that the soldiers "fired low" in repelling
cular attack, which was thoroughly done.
tely was the mob shattered and repulsed
, at five o'clock, the Sixteenth Precinct

ob collected in Fifteenth Street and Seventh
am looking for an attack on station-house

He replied:

"Will send force in few minutes."

Incendiarism and robbery began to break out more and more viciously, as the eventful day drew near its close, but no reports came in of the many minor incidents. At 5.40 o'clock the Twenty-first Precinct reported:

"The mob are firing and breaking open stores on Third Avenue and Second Avenue near Fortieth Street."

But this was a sort of wholesale business.

At ten minutes past six o'clock the same precinct sent word of a yet more fiendish piece of revengeful destructiveness, the net results of which have already been given, but which carries with it a vivid presentation of the position of the entire field. The despatch read:

"A block of buildings near Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue will be attacked. It is where Colonel O'Brien lives. He is nearly beaten to death, and they are watching him that he may not recover."

Twenty minutes later the Twenty-first Precinct repeated its warning:

' Occupants of the entire block between Thirty-fourth
l Thirty-fifth streets have been notified by the mob
t they intend to fire it at dark."

There was no hesitation or delay in the ful-
ment of the barbarous threat, for in five min-
s more came the curt assurance:

' They have fired the block."

The buildings were plundered as well as burned,
d the Colonel died upon the pavement, as has
en related. The absence of cause or excuse
r the action of the mob does not require to be
larged upon. The fact, however, that the
ming of such an affair was well known before-

buildings from destruction. There may have been unoccupied forces here and there; but if so, they were not yet sufficiently "in hand," or were otherwise unavailable for such a fight as this would have been.

It is now impossible to ascertain with any accuracy the localities or the operations of the greater number of the detachments sent out by General Sandford, or nominally acting under him, during the afternoon of Tuesday. None seem to have made written reports to anybody, then or afterwards. A very large force was necessarily employed in "garrison duty," as the points and places directly or indirectly threatened by the mob were numerous; and so were those which required to be occupied and guarded, whether threatened or not. The volunteers were gathering with commendable zeal at the several mustering-places, but were for the greater part imperfectly organized. Prudence required that they should be put into shape somewhat before being exposed to the trying service before them of battling with superior numbers at close quarters. They could relieve the police and the detachments under General Brown of garrison duty, but as yet they could do but little more, with the

xception of such fragments of old regiments, olunteer and militia, as could fall into line under eir accustomed commanders.

Before 7 o'clock P.M. over twelve hundred special policemen" had been duly enlisted and vorn in and armed, and many of these took an ctive share in street-fighting; but they could not e depended upon like the carefully drilled and ained Metropolitans.

President Acton passed a toilsome and anxious ay, but he was as full of energy and confidence s ever. At ten minutes before 7 o'clock P.M. he legraphed the Twentieth Precinct:

"Is General Sandford at Thirty-fifth Street Arsenal?

before nine o'clock another message came from the Twentieth Precinct, and is a sort of telegraphic window through which a general view of the situation can be taken:

"In response to a former despatch, Sandford says he deems himself sufficiently strong. If he should want assistance, he will send word through this station."

General Sandford's too frequently expressed conviction that he could hold the Arsenal, and that "all was quiet" there, had by this time supplied the Metropolitans with a standing joke, somewhat maliciously embodied in Mr. Acton's inquiry. Nevertheless the truth remains that the closing hours of Tuesday found the defenders of law and order "on guard." They were soberly confident of the result, but not by any means masters of the situation, though deeming themselves strong enough to hold their own through the night. The mob, however, held large parts of the city at their mercy, and had as yet no idea that they were in sure process of being "put down." They and their leaders were preparing for even more desperate and destructive work, and for a more severe and terrible punishment, before yielding.

P.M. General Brown sent this despatch
e Twenty-sixth Precinct:

General Sandford, at Arsenal:
command of the U. S. troops in the city.
ne to this office to consult with me?
" HARVEY BROWN, *Brigadier-General.*"

ame time he sent the following:

Nugent:
command of the U. S. troops in the city.
ommanders of those with you to report to me.
" HARVEY BROWN, *Brigadier-General.*"

and intelligent co-operation could be
nly by mutual consultation, and there

organizations of armed citizens. The list closed with a resolution calling for the immediate declaration of martial law; but all men were quickly to learn that there was no need of that. Other meetings, at the Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, and like centres of trade and commerce, were similar in spirit and action; and so were the gatherings continuously held at the Union League Club and in the parlors of the larger hotels; and so, above all, were the growing "public meetings" at the armories.

X.

hrough a Dark Night.

sunset of Tuesday the situation had many
eatures that were perplexing and apparent-
ouraging. Among these was the disordered,
ipted condition of the entire telegraph ser-
Continuous and trustworthy intercommu-
n could not be had by either police or

Of all "garrisoned posts" and their condition he could keep himself well advised. He had sent out numbers of detectives and other "spies" among the mob in every quarter of the city, and the reports of these men and of his efficient subordinates were pouring in continuously. There could hardly be any large gathering of sedition which did not now contain some of his operatives; but it was not easy for these to form a sound opinion as to what mischief was next to come.

As for the large amount of independent and unreported military action undertaken, some of it resulted disastrously, but on the whole it afforded valuable co-operation. It was work done for the common purpose and against the public enemy, whether it was done altogether wisely and well or not.

That was a heated, excited, bewildered time, of blind confusions and of sudden rushes hither and thither. So well was this understood that, even after all was over, neither the National Government, nor the State, nor the City demanded of any public servant a detailed report of the extraordinary occurrences of the week. Only through a prolonged and tedious search and careful analy-

f miscellaneous and frequently conflicting
has it been possible to approximately ascer-
the facts. The police and military were
ng very shrewd calculations, throughout, as
ch other's doings. The citizens generally
within their own bolted doors and knew
ng of what might be going on beyond their
diate neighborhoods, and, as a rule, knew but
accurately of even that. The press report-
ursued their duties under insuperable diffi-
s. In several instances they narrowly
ed being murdered on discovery. From
ning to end of the disturbances the public
hesitated to print even what they thought
knew. As a rule they were reasonably care-

"The mob in strong force threatens to make an attack upon us here to-night. Help us if you can."

Help was scarce at that hour, but Mr. Acton cheerfully responded:

"A force is at Sixteenth. When they settle with mob they will come and help you."

At 6.15 o'clock a telegram arrived from the Twenty-seventh Precinct:

"There is a colored boy at Mrs. Hanan's, 45 Greenwich Street, and she tells me they have threatened to burn the place unless she sends him away. What shall be done with him?"

The reply was:

"Take him to the station-house and protect him.

"T. C. ACTON."

At twenty minutes past six the Twenty-eighth reported gloomily:

"Deputy Marshal Borst reports that the company of soldiers that he went with to Twenty-ninth Street has been repulsed."

And this was but one of several temporary reverses now occurring at different points. The

s were much better armed now than they
een at the outset. They had even attempted
ning artillery, as well as the organization of a
y force with the "Red Bird" omnibus
s. At half-past one o'clock, this day, this
am of warning had been sent to the Six-
h Precinct:

nd a messenger to the Twentieth, in citizen's dress,
orm them they have a large force there with can-

e piece the mob had obtained was afterwards
tured from them, as will be related. Without
ble ammunition and artillerists it was little

duly attended to by the military as well as police. The blow at the bombshell-factory might indicate a vague idea that the mob was opposing all army supplies, but the threats against the other factories were more entirely in character. These were to be destroyed as property, and for no other reason, unless the working-men of the city should be on hand in time to prevent it.

President Acton had done all he could to save the doomed block of buildings at Second Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. He had no men of his own to send, and telegraphed in vain to military commanders. They also were helpless at the moment, and no fault was to be found with them.

Complaints of weariness now began to come in from both police and soldiers "in the field," accompanied by urgent requests for relief with which it was almost impossible to comply. All had done their duty well, and had honestly earned their fatigue. It is to be recorded, as admirably illustrating the personal character of the Metropolitans, how frank and manly and generous was the testimony given by the police to the courage and efficiency of their soldier-comrades. There was no sign of petty jealousy. Men who are doing their own duty well can afford to praise

ke good conduct in other men. At ten
es past 7 o'clock P.M. the Sixteenth Precinct
aphed :

e military clear the mob wherever they go, and
we keep them here the mob will burn our building
o-night."

7.38 P.M. the Twenty-sixth Precinct tele-
ed :

k Mr. Acton if the military shall take charge of a
ttery at *Times* office."

vas a curious question to raise, and he re-
ed :

he military can do that, do it."

and was answered:

"Great excitement about burning different places in the precinct; and no men to keep them off, if so."

The Tenth had been more quiet than some others, all day, and its force had been employed elsewhere; but such attention as was possible was now given to its increasing necessities.

It was growing dark at last, and the second night of disorder and horror was settling down over the bewildered and all but panic-stricken city.

At twenty minutes past eight o'clock a despatch went out to all the precincts from the Central Office:

"Are there any troops in your precinct?"

and all but the Eighth responded, "No." That replied:

"None but disabled soldiers in this precinct."

At that hour, therefore, every station-house was a fort under the sole protection of the police, "specials," and citizens, the soldiery being outside and operating independently.

The Metropolitans could indeed maintain their

wn garrisons, but they were weary with hot and xciting work. Many who were still on duty had uts and bruises to show. Many had been en- irely disabled, and some had been killed. There as hard work yet before them, but a remarkably heerful spirit prevailed, and no man expressed ny doubt of the triumphant result.

At 8.40 o'clock a despatch from Mr. Acton to he Twenty-sixth Precinct said:

"Send a force immediately to the corner of Catherine nd Cherry streets. Brooks's clothing-store is attacked."

There was trouble already in the Twenty-sixth, nd the reply came:

all around. An immediate effort was made to check so grand a burglary with the nearest forces available. Help for the Twenty-sixth had already set out, and in ten minutes more, at 8.50 P.M., President Acton inquired of them:

"Have reinforcements reached you yet? If they are not enough, can give you more."

The reply was a fair commentary upon the habitual accuracy with which he timed and estimated the movements of his men, for it read simply, "Plenty."

The universal skirmishing was now lively in many quarters of the city, with fires occurring here and there to add to the tumult and confusion. At 9.35 o'clock the Fourth Precinct telegraphed:

"The crowd has attacked Brooks's store. One man shot. Corner of Catherine and Cherry streets."

The first attack, already mentioned, had been defeated by the rapid movement and sharp fighting of a force of police from the Fourth Precinct. It was not easy to obtain correct news from that vicinity, and at five minutes past ten o'clock the Fourth was asked:

"How are things now?"

The answer came at once:

"Very bad. I understand they drove the police at ooks's. Three of our men hurt."

Mr. Acton had been beforehand, as usual, and ten minutes he was able to respond:

"There will be a force of military and police there in a w minutes."

The Fourth again replied:

"Send them to the corner of Oak and Catherine streets, the gun-store."

"We have possession. All correct."

Nevertheless, for some time after the suppression of the riots a part of the population of New York was distinguished by the newness, style, and very bad fit of at least a part of its wearing apparel. No time had been given the wholesale burglars to select and try on the goods.

At 10.35 o'clock Mr. Acton asked of the Fifth Precinct, on a suggestion brought by a messenger:

"Is there any trouble in York Street?"

The answer was grimly distinct:

"Yes. The mob is at work demolishing the whole row."

All over the city the cloud of gloom and terror seemed to be settling more and more heavily down. At a quarter before eleven o'clock the Twenty-ninth Precinct telegraphed:

"We want assistance immediately, as boys are setting fire to private dwellings and robbing them."

They were informed:

"A force will be sent you immediately."

But a precisely similar state of things was re-
rted from other quarters. The "hoodlum" ele-
nt was fast coming to the front, and the sons
rioters were following in the footsteps of their
hers.

The long struggle in the Eighteenth Precinct
red up again, and the rioters appeared there in
ong force. The combined police and military
re for a time unable to make any considerable
dway against them, and at twenty minutes
st eleven o'clock the Tenth Precinct reported:

"The Eighteenth Ward station-house is in flames."

"I think not; but the military is, and is doing good execution."

Just how much execution they did, there and elsewhere in their several expeditions, that night, there is no record. Like the Metropolitans, they came and went as their services were demanded, and they were not firing blank cartridges any more.

Renewed attention had been given to the security of the gas-houses, but all the precautions taken were none too great. They were threatened again and again. As late as 10.25 o'clock the Thirteenth Precinct was directed:

"Send a man in citizen's clothes to gas-house foot of Fourteenth Street, and ascertain if there is any difficulty there."

None was discovered, for the excellent reason that the gas-house was strongly garrisoned by U. S. regular infantry and armed citizens, who had turned it into a very respectable fort for the occasion, and were amply able to hold it. Still it was not a safe place for a man in uniform to go to or come out of.

In the course of the evening the two officers in charge of the Fifth Precinct station-house were

rised of an approaching attempt at its destruc-
n on especial account of some four hundred
ored people who had taken refuge there. The
ored men offered to fight for their own lives,
were supplied with arms. The doors were
ricaded, and the brace of Metropolitans, Ser-
nt Higgins and Doorman Palliser, encouraged
ir black "specials" to hold the fort. The mob
embled and began firing upon the building at
ut ten o'clock. They were also attempting to
it on fire when Inspector Carpenter, with his
newhat ubiquitous and roving command, came
n them from the rear with a sudden rush, and
ttered them in all directions.

number of stores had been more or less thoroughly plundered, and the drinking-places had been made to do a large but uncommonly profitless trade. The weather had been hot, but so nearly breezeless that fires kindled had not spread unduly, and for most of these the firemen had worked very well. Even those of them who were opposed to the Draft had recovered their senses and perceived the separation between this mob and politics.

There was no pause in the fighting because of the lateness of the hour. At a quarter before midnight the Twentieth Precinct telegraphed:

"The mob has just driven the colored people out of houses in Thirty-sixth Street near Seventh Avenue. They fled here for shelter, but, as I was full, I sent them to the Sixteenth Precinct."

It is not easy to deepen such a picture as is presented by that despatch. Murder had accompanied the turning out of the homes, and these had been burned to the ground with such of their contents as had not been carried away as prize. There had been no police nor military force unoccupied by other pressing duties, that it might be sent to prevent or to rescue. The nearest

ce of public refuge was full of similar fugitives, no private householder dared insure the de- action of his own home by receiving them. A ddering and frightened walk must theirs have n, men and women and children, through the night streets, knowing that the wolves of the b were likely at any corner to pounce upon m. Sending them away from the station- se must have been a mournful sort of neces- to the officers in charge; but there was no o for it, and they reached their place of refuge afety.

he last "general order" went out from the tral Office at 10.15 o'clock:

his line. Men are apt to follow close upon the heels of that kind of leader.

The gas-works on the North River at Forty-second Street were of secondary importance, furnishing illuminating material to a limited area, and they had not been understood to be menaced. In the course of Tuesday evening, however, they were utterly destroyed, with the ferry-house at the foot of Forty-second Street, by a detachment of the mob too strong to be resisted by the small force in charge. There was no discernible connection between gas and the Draft, but deeds of darkness could best be done in darkness, and anything which suggested light or was used to produce it was an evident enemy of the riot. The other and more extensive gas-works had already been pretty well guarded, as has been related, but became objects of vastly-increased solicitude after this unmistakable warning.

Among the other old military organizations which held meetings of their own on Tuesday was the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G. This was one of several militia regiments which, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, entered the national service almost entire. It did so as the "Eighty-third N. Y. S. Volunteers" of the "Two Years'

." It had now returned but recently, and promptly under its commanding officer, ıant-Colonel Rutherford. Many of its men ı at once on Tuesday, and enough more y followed to bring it up to a fairly effective d as to numbers.

condition of affairs in the city of Brook- ıder Police Commissioner Bergen, was ay satisfactory at the close of Tuesday's ons. There had been much anxiety, but ny serious disturbances, and these almost her along the East River water-front. ecessary withdrawal of the Metropolitans at first to leave the city almost unpro-

certain amount of mischief brings out only the more clearly the fact that the great majority were absent. For fear of these few remaining, however, the citizens of Brooklyn promptly bestirred themselves. They had a great advantage over their New York neighbors in being able to walk about through their own streets in safety. At the published call of the sheriff of Kings County they rapidly gathered, and armed in sufficient numbers to garrison the police stations and other important places, under the immediate command of Commissioner Bergen. To this efficient officer the credit for the comparative quiet maintained in that city from first to last is largely due.

The hours from midnight until sunrise passed gloomily enough for the people of the great metropolis. A large part of them did not so much as undress or go to bed, but sat up and listened to the strange medley of unaccustomed sounds which came in from the outer world — shouts, cries, screams, rattling musketry, the multitudinous rush of passing crowds, or the steadier tramp of marching columns of men. It was not considered safe to sit at open windows for fear

spitefully-hurled missiles or stray bullets, but len glances up and down the streets gave the tchers plain indications that the conflict be- ten crime and the law was by no means over. Large parts of the city below Fortieth Street re in almost undisturbed possession of the ters. There was no patrolling done there by vate watchmen or by police. Through street r street roamed gangs of ruffianly men and raved, half-grown boys, breaking into dwell- s, robbing, and perpetrating numberless acts unrecorded villany. More and more was the at riot depicting its true character as an aim- outbreak of lawlessness, without one solitary eeming feature exhibited at any time or place.

The more desperate of these indeed were themselves compelled to rest a little, and the stupor of drunkenness had disabled not a few.

President Acton occupied himself during the remainder of the night in receiving all attainable information, and in arranging his plans of action and details of men for the morrow. His frame was tough and sinewy, and he had not as yet discovered in it any symptoms of fatigue. He had immediate demands upon him, nevertheless. At five minutes past twelve o'clock he telegraphed the Fifth Precinct:

"How are things now?"

And obtained for answer:

"The mob was gathering fast to attack our [station] house, they having heard we had colored inmates, but the military came in time to scatter them. It is peace and quiet now."

It was the kind of peace and quiet obtained by the bayonet and the bullet; and at the same moment Mr. Acton was compelled to telegraph the Twenty-ninth Precinct:

"Send out a messenger and find our men. We want them."

n ten minutes he was answered:

The messenger says they are going down-town."

hey were needed there, for already at ten utes past twelve o'clock a telegram from the rteenth announced:

Matters are worse in Grand Street."

Ir. Acton replied in about five minutes:

How are things in Grand Street? Has the force ar- d yet?"

d was answered:

Lively. Store-keepers have fired into mob. No force

The Twenty-first Precinct was also having a hard night of it, and at 12.20 A.M. telegraphed:

"Building corner of Second Avenue and Thirty-third Street on fire. Set on fire by the mob."

Direct communication was at that moment cut off for the time, and the next word from them came through the Fifteenth Precinct:

"Send assistance to the Twenty-first Precinct. They are about attacking it."

Mr. Acton replied:

"Our force are on their way. Will be there shortly."

At half-past twelve o'clock the Twentieth Precinct reported:

"The mob was in the act of demolishing the colored church in Thirtieth Street between Seventh and Eighth avenues, when our force rushed on them and they gave way—badly hurt."

This was somewhat indefinite; but the reasonable interpretation was that the hurt had been received mainly by the scattered rioters, and the meeting-house of the colored Christians was per-

nitted to stand in spite of the rage of the heathen.

At ten minutes before one o'clock the Twenty-ixth Precinct reported:

"It is reported that the government store in Green-vich Street is on fire. Fired by the mob."

It was only too true, and was accompanied at he same moment by a despatch from the Thir-eenth Precinct:

"The man has returned from the Eleventh Precinct. Reports a number of bands of robbers, numbering from ifty to one hundred. Breaking into stores in Houston Street near Attorney Street."

battling with the rabble and protecting private dwellings from robbery.

Continual reports came in of "turning colored people out of their houses," but the brief despatches failed to more than suggest the countless cruelties which inevitably accompanied those merciless evictions.

So little was known by men who were fighting in near neighborhoods of the fate of their comrades, separated by a few blocks of buildings, that at eight minutes past twelve o'clock the Twenty-first Precinct asked of the Central Office:

"Have you heard recently from military sent to Eighteenth Precinct? Report here is that they have received rough treatment from the mob."

There had been rough treatment on both sides, but the answer was:

"They have returned here. All right there."

Which did not refer to the condition of the station-house for further use.

A remarkable example of the misuse of words occurred at a quarter-past twelve o'clock. A general inquiry was sent out to every precinct in the city of "How are things," etc., and without

ception they responded, "All quiet." perator knew he would be understood that was progressing steadily, with no new or y exciting feature; but the "quiet" was Babel in a fever. The Eleventh Precinct

itizens are rendering me much aid."

minutes later the Twenty-first Precinct orted:

or two fire companies have rendered us good y driving the plundering mob away from their

and received a more perfect definition of the word "quiet," for they responded:

"All quiet as far as we have heard from. Our scouts have not come in yet. That negro lies in Twenty-eighth Street yet. We have not force enough to get the body."

It was a strange announcement indeed, and offers a perfect mirror of the situation. A beleagured police force, worn out with its faithful performance of duty, sending out "scouts" to ascertain the whereabouts and operations of the public enemy, and frankly confessing that the field of battle and the bodies of the dead were as yet in the enemy's power. Mr. Acton himself could do no more at that juncture, and he replied:

"Towards morning send out and get that body when it will be more quiet."

It was four o'clock in the morning when he was informed that his order had been complied with. At that hour the Twenty-ninth reported:

"I sent the whole force to take the negro's body to Bellevue Hospital."

Any smaller squad might but have been compelled to prepare more bodies for removal, or else

have left some of their own to keep that black
e company.

To the eyes of another man, the aspect of
irs was somewhat dark and unpromising; but
sident Acton felt that he was justified, at two
lock that morning, in sending out words of
ouragement to good citizens generally. The
rld, *Journal of Commerce*, *Tribune*, and other
wspapers not specified in his order, were offi-
ly informed and were requested to announce:
"The police have control of the city."

t was entirely easy to misinterpret and mis-
resent that despatch, both at the time and
rwards, and the rioters themselves ridiculed it
riously. Nevertheless it was only upon a su-

were more or less busy with preparations for the hot day's work before them, and the leaders of the mob seem also to have considered that as yet they were having the best of the struggle. They could confidently have assured all editors: "The mob has control of the city, and is about to have more of it." They believed it, and from their side of the case they were not without reason. They had done a great deal of mischief, and had not been crushed out, and that of itself was a kind of victory. Their ignorance of the facts carried them right along, in blind, unreasoning presumption, and they succeeded in rallying their wretched followers in tremendous and unexpected force.

XI.

The Fighting on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, 1863, was one of those sultry days of midsummer when any kind of bodily exertion is a burden. It was not a working-day for the majority of the people of the city of New York. They had little

rapidly-driven carriage rattled over the pavement or a frightened foot-passenger hurried along the sidewalk, in token of some errand the importance of which justified the risk of life and limb. Those who took such risks did so under pressure of the awful knowledge that at any moment a pack of wolves might rush upon them. All things everywhere bore mournful testimony to the truth, so important to all men in this present time, that Anarchy is a deadly enemy of all the accustomed pulsations of human life.

At an early hour the slums of the lower wards began to pour forth thousands of marauders, savagely embittered against all authority by the resistance they had already encountered, and determined to surpass their own previous performances. They had still no defined cause or object on behalf of which to commit felonies, and the Draft had almost been forgotten by most of them. The wildest notions prevailed among them, and were freely uttered. One red-hot insanity declared was that they had in hand something like a social revolution. This was not at all their idea of a free country, which had proved to contain so many policemen and soldiers, and wherein "the people," as they gro-

squely called themselves, were forcibly re-
ained by armed and arbitrary power. Many
ousands of honest working-men were given a
rt of compulsory holiday by the closing of
eir accustomed places of employment. So
re clerks and salesmen, for all the stores in
dc districts were closed. Such as opened in
e more quiet neighborhoods served their cus-
mers at some risk of distributing their stocks
goods gratuitously.

The five thousand liquor-shops within the
ob-infested boundaries kept open. Some that
osed their doors had them speedily opened by
irsty visitors, and there was nowhere any dis-
te about change over their counters. It was a

The Brooklyn papers also printed important official notices.

Mayor Opdyke's proclamation had special reference to persons holding for sale stocks of arms and ammunition. He advised a cessation of sales; but the dealers in war-material had, as a rule, been among the first to close their stores. It was of vast importance to the results of the conflict that all the more extensive of these concerns were within the business areas best and earliest guarded—such as Nassau Street, Maiden Lane, and John Street. Some less fortunately located had already been thoroughly plundered. Owing, moreover, to the stringent regulations governing the storage of explosives within the city limits, the supplies of ammunition obtained by the mob before or during the riots were by no means in proportion to their captures of muskets, rifles, carbines, shot-guns, and pistols. The miscellaneous character of their weapons rendered comparatively useless much of the ammunition actually obtained, for it was in the form of cartridges made to fit special bores. They did their best to make good their deficiencies, and not without a fair degree of success. The brave Colonel Jardine, for instance, was severely wound-

ed by a slug hammered down from a piece of leaden pipe. Other similar hurts were quite numerous, but the mob had no weapons to compare with the "dynamite bombs" of to-day's Anarchists.

In many respects, Wednesday was, to the Metropolitan Police, the most trying day of the riot. All of them were weary, and many of them were more or less injured. Some had succumbed to their exertions under intense heat, and others required all their pluck and sense of duty to keep their wearied bodies up to their work. They had been on duty night and day, with rapid marches and with much hand-to-hand fighting against

tween Sixth and Seventh avenues, were sacked and burned. Their occupants were colored people, who fled for their lives to the nearest station-house; but some were not warned in time, and suffered various brutalities. One poor negro, lingering too long in his first hiding-place, was captured and dragged out by the rabble. He was horribly beaten, and then hanged to a tree. On Wednesday morning, at about nine o'clock, a force of U. S. Regular Artillery, under Captain Mott, was sent to clear the streets in that vicinity of the increasing mob around the scene of devastation, and to cut down and bring away the body. On their arrival the troops were at once set upon by the excited throng with more than common ferocity. After vainly giving full and repeated warning, Captain Mott fired with grape, killing twenty-five persons and wounding a large number. The mob dispersed, and the body was cut down, but an intensely bitter feeling was engendered. It does not appear that this was the first effective use of artillery, but it was the one most fully reported in the press, and it was commented upon with some severity by men who did not see the fight. Among the slain were found the bodies of several

females (we can hardly call them women), as if to show that in every such aggregate of crime, here or elsewhere, the virago element is as desperate and dangerous as any other.

The number of arrests made had thus far been small. There had been no sufficient keeping-room for prisoners, if taken, nor men to be spared to guard them. In most of their collisions with the mob it had been quite enough for the police if they brought their own men out of the fray, not to speak of others. Nevertheless there had been here and there a well-clubbed rioter whose person had been almost unavoidably secured, and it was time to do something with these. At 5.45 o'clock A.M. of Wednesday, the

citizens of the Thirteenth Precinct and others, outside of military commands, were arming themselves, and that the volunteer and other military reinforcements of the police were increasing in all parts of the city. The people had manifestly recovered from the effects of their surprise, and were no longer in anything like a panicky state of mind. As to their first impressions, they had so long been accustomed to dwell in peace and security under the safeguards provided by the laws, that they had naturally required time in which to rally for so strange and terrible an emergency. The mob also was rallying for a desperate effort.

At 7 o'clock A.M. a message came from the Twenty-ninth Precinct:

"They are turning negroes out of their houses in Thirty-second Street. We have a lot of them just now here for protection. See what it is best to do, for I have no person here but myself and a doorman."

So early in the morning was all the available force of that precinct at work in the streets. The telegram was answered by,

"Is there much trouble?"

But at that moment the wires were interfered h, and all that the operator of the Twenty- th could transmit was the fact that he could obtain anything from the Central Office. mmunication was restored in about twenty utes, and he added:

Negro hanging on a tree in Thirty-second Street. By . Send us aid immediately."

The aid went, as described on page 222, in the pe of Captain Mott and his field-pieces.

Equally bad news began to come from other rters. At half-past seven o'clock the Twen- h Precinct telegraphed:

Mr. Acton responded:

"What force have you at your station?"

and was told:

"Not a hundred policemen, and no military."

And to his further question,

"Do you want assistance?"

came back an instantaneous "Yes."

Help was sent them at once, for a disturbance against which one hundred policemen appeared to be of no account manifestly required attention.

At a quarter before 8 o'clock A.M. the Fifteenth Precinct announced that no street-cars were running upon Sixth Avenue. For some reason the rioters on the west side of the city had not interfered with travel at so early an hour as had their brethren on the easterly avenues. It was done now, however, with but moderate loss to the car companies, for passengers were not likely to be numerous. All trade and traffic was under a sort of paralysis, and must needs wait until a cure could be effected.

The tokens of a tumultuous and exciting day

re increasing fast. Disturbances were reported
m precinct after precinct. More and more
quent became interruptions of telegraphic
mmunication. The bearing of messages was a
ty by no means devoid of peril; but orders flew
her and thither, and bodies of police and mili-
y fell into line and moved away in rapid suc-
sion.

Among other reports arriving was a further
ount of the sacking of the house of Mr. Sin-
ir, of the *Tribune*, on Twenty-ninth Street, the
vious evening. The work was performed as a
t of a vigorous search for Mr. Horace Greeley,
l there was really something political in that,

At nine o'clock the Twenty-seventh Precinct telegraphed:

"The mob is going to sack the building on corner of Greenwich and Albany streets. A large force from Twenty-sixth Precinct is coming down."

It was not clearly stated whether the "large force" consisted of rioters or police, but the former had especial reasons for directing their operations towards the building indicated, as it was supposed to contain arms and ammunition.

So imperfect at best were the remaining means of intercommunication between the several precincts, that as late as 11.18 o'clock this very morning the Twenty-first Precinct inquired:

"Has the Eighteenth Precinct station-house been burned?"

and was informed:

"There is nothing of it left."

Had the citizens armed themselves a little sooner a better report might have been made, for at 11.35 Mr. Acton was able to instruct his subordinates in the Sixteenth Precinct:

the citizens to take possession of the station-
hold it "—

setting its garrison of Metropolitans free
m the more active service demanded of
the streets.

orenoon passed in uninterrupted skir-
the minor details of which are almost
sting from sameness. Among the sharp-
s was one in which a detachment of
fantry commanded by Captain Franklin
olds was surrounded and assailed on
enue. The troops escaped destruction
hard fighting and rapid firing. Between
d forty of the assailants were known to

obtained for him the information that a sufficient force of riflemen had been sent to relieve those previously in charge, and the city lights were safe unless the mob should succeed in obtaining artillery.

At twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock, noon, the Twenty-seventh Precinct sent word:

"I have just learned that there are twenty thousand muskets stored in the bonded warehouse 56 and 58 Greenwich Street, and the mob has threatened to seize them."

This, then, was the object of their rning movement down-town. It was defeated, but if it had been made at an earlier hour of the riots it might easily have succeeded. It is worth while to consider for a moment how different would have been the history of the entire affair if the eruption had been directed by well-informed and intelligent leaders. Its main difficulty was that no intelligent and well-informed men had any part in its rising, whatever may have been the truth as to its original plot and instigation. The worst of criminals, with cultivated brains in his head, saw no temptation whatever before him, and kept away. It may not be so always. W

preliminary rush and surprises of July, 1863, been aimed at such undefended repositories rms as this warehouse, the Metropolitans and first mere squads of marines and militia ld have been hopelessly and helplessly swept of existence. Twenty thousand muskets, ammunition, or even with bayonets alone, he hands of the rioters, and the returning ments would have been called upon to retake ptured city instead of merely restoring order ne already in very good condition to be en- d and occupied. Its retaking would be a er of course in any case, but the destruction fe and property involved might assume the

was a very great delusion, as the event proved. An appropriation twice as large would have been just as futile, for it would not have answered the real demands of a score of the real disturbers of the peace. The police and soldiery were attending to that.

The money appropriated was singularly close in its amount to the other total eventually paid by the city for the buildings which the mob burned down.

Some of the larger down-town printing establishments were still in operation. These were visited in the course of the day by deputations from the mob, with demands that all should be closed at once on peril of destruction. The deputations talked loudly and overbearingly. They had much to say concerning the increasing power and more perfect organization of the peculiar institution which they represented. According to them, it was about to take upon itself permanency, and supersede the worn-out concern known as "society," with its miserable edicts against theft and so forth. In almost every case their mandates as to "closing" were complied with, but it was well ascertained that they obtained no recruits from among the workmen.

The true nature of the outbreak was getting to be too well understood for that.

At quarter past three o'clock the Central Office was warned by the Twenty-ninth Precinct:

"The mob are firing the buildings in Second Avenue near Twenty-eighth Street. Assistance is required forthwith. The houses are occupied by negroes, and they are fleeing for their lives."

The men and women and children thus burned out of house and home and compelled to flee were native-born American citizens, with absolute and perfect right to live here unmolested. Their assailants were not so, and for the greater part

Help went, but the aspect of affairs was now growing darker hourly, and sharp collisions with the fast-rallying rioters became more and more frequent. Collisions were also, as a rule, more bloody, from the more prompt and merciless use of fire-arms by the soldiery. But a small proportion of casualties were ever formally reported, and the coroner's office was almost out of date. In fact, four zealous coroners, earning heavy fees, had been busy day and night since Monday morning holding solemn inquests upon forty-three dead bodies. They had worked hard, and reported themselves tired out. More bodies were fast coming in now, and it became apparent that the perfunctory processes of ordinary administration of such matters had broken down. It was something like an attempt to hold an inquest upon the individual personal results of a pitched battle, skirmish-line and all.

The further assaults of the mob upon the telegraph-connections had rendered the wires entirely useless over large areas, and "breaks" were constantly occurring elsewhere. The police-telegraph repairers toiled devotedly, but could not keep up with the rioters, and messages were sent as best they might be.

At ten minutes before 4 o'clock P.M. Mr. Acton inquired of the Twenty-first Precinct:

"How do things look in your precinct?"

and was answered:

"Very bad. The large crowd is in Thirty-fifth Street near Third Avenue. Send us assistance from some adjoining precinct."

In about five minutes he again asked them:

"What is going on? Give us the particulars."

And they told him:

tle after four o'clock, and fully explained the failure of the rioters to provide convenient darkness for their next night's operations. It read:

"There are eighty-four regular soldiers in the gas-house."

Eighty-four trained riflemen, behind good brick walls, constituted an obstruction impassable by any mob which was now likely to be assembled.

The Sixteenth Precinct was able to announce, at fifteen minutes past five o'clock:

"Send us one hundred 'special' shields and clubs. The citizens are coming up well."

At 5.20 P.M. a seemingly dark piece of news arrived from the Twenty-ninth Precinct:

"The rioters are now at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. They have just killed a negro, and say they are going to cut off the Croton. They have pick-axes and crowbars, and also say they will cut off gas. So reported by one of our men, who has been in the crowd. They were about to fire the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street when he came away."

The demands for reinforcements elsewhere were

uliarly pressing at that moment, and Mr. Ac- was compelled to answer:

You must do the best you can with the men you e."

The daring policeman who had risked his life a "spy" no doubt obtained a correct idea of will and intentions of the lunatics to whose ings he had listened, but it needed only a mo- nt of calm consideration to discern the narrow bable range of their proposed mischief. The ton "mains" supplying the lower part of the might indeed have been cut off, thereby caus- much suffering and reducing the rioters them-

expedition for their destruction would have required better leadership, as well as better following, than the mob possessed, and better tools than pickaxes and crowbars.

The High Bridge aqueduct, over which the great torrent of the Croton flows into the city, was six miles north of the operations threatening, and could be easily and promptly guarded. In these days of dynamite cartridges, the peril under similar circumstances would be something altogether different—that is, if a mob could be imagined again to rise with enough of stark madness in its fiendish folly to doom itself to die of thirst. Precisely such madness might be, with the help of rum, and the rage of continued repulses. In the present instance the action taken was prompt and very energetic. Much of it had been already prepared and was in swift progress, for it was only twenty-five minutes later, at a quarter before seven o'clock, that Mr. Acton telegraphed the Twenty-ninth Precinct:

"How about those pickaxes and the Croton?"

And he received for answer:

"The military have driven the mob out of this precinct. I have not any further information. The mob has set

to houses in Twenty-eighth Street between First and ond avenues."

Rifles and bayonets had temporarily settled gas and water questions, but from the First cinct had already arrived, at 5.25 P.M., this gram:

Riot at Pier 4, North River. They have killed ne- s here."

The answer had been:

We will send military help as soon as possible."

ust before six o'clock a despatch from the

mansville and Fort Washington [at the upper end of New York's narrow island]. They think the mob will be there to-night, and he would like to take his force up."

Mr. Acton responded:

"Tell him he can go."

He was the captain regularly in charge of that precinct, and at once returned for its protection. Such a raid as was suggested, into the thinly populated but wealthy districts away up on the western side of Manhattan Island, would have just suited the rioters. No soldiers were there, and but few policemen. The houses of the middle classes and the detached villas of the rich were alike unprotected, and contained much desirable plunder. There were also many negroes there to torture and to hang. It was a peculiarly helpless community. Had the mob obtained possession of the lower wards all imaginable raids northward would have been inevitable; but as it was they were now likely to have their hands otherwise filled, for their fate was coming in upon them.

XII.

Vednesday Night's Grapple.

THE third day of the great riots was now closing in upon the troubled metropolis, and ıly the police and the military commanders ere at all aware how much had already been one, and how well, towards the ultimate restora-

veterans of the volunteer and militia and national troops of all sorts.

There were many Metropolitans to whose retaliatory minds the idea of rifle-practice upon their antagonists presented a continual and now constantly-increasing temptation. It was natural they should not like to leave all that work to the soldiery. They had been made targets of for mob-practice pretty freely, and hot days and nights of fighting and peril had by no means cooled their blood for them. At 6.40 o'clock P.M. of Wednesday the Eighth Precinct inquired:

"Will you allow us to have muskets if we find them ourselves?"

Every hour's experience had confirmed Mr. Acton's mind as to the wisdom of his original decision, that his men could do their best work with the weapons to which they were accustomed. He did not now propose to transmute good policemen into inferior soldiers, and he somewhat curtly answered:

"No. ACTON."

Not even their many reverses seemed yet to have greatly diminished the ubiquitous activities

ıe rioters. Fires and robberies were going verywhere. There was an immense amount rious and aimless energy in the miscellaneous ıgs who did all this mischief. What could not have added, in all manner of destruction, hey but been a little better organized before-, and under any kind of central direction? as it was, there is a shudder connected with imagination of what they would surely have had they been less promptly met and less ıgeously and ably resisted, hour by hour.

ıe military forces were performing their duties admirably, as the police continually reported ıem to Mr. Acton; but their detachments, his own were almost always confronted by

houses and fight hand to hand, from room to room, and through the dark and narrow passages, while their comrades of the army or navy held their thin ranks firmly in the streets and avenues and stemmed the repeated rushes of the mob. Both kinds of warfare called for unflinching courage, and the dispiriting part of it all was, that no matter how well done a given piece of work might be, it was sure to require doing over and over. There were increasing indications that some of the more densely ignorant of the lower classes of recent immigration had got it into their dull brains that this was a "revolution" of some sort. By reason of this lunacy the rioters obtained many hundreds of courageous recruits.

The great iron-clad ram "Dunderberg" was in process of construction at Webb's ship-yard for the United States Government. A large force of workmen was employed upon her. These were real laboring men, of the kind this free country was made for and by whom it is governed. On Tuesday word was sent to the yard by the rioters, repeatedly, that the work must stop, and at the close of the day it was deemed best to suspend operations. On Wednesday only a small armed guard could be spared for the "Dunderberg,"

t as was the vessel's value; but the workmen
ged upon her had their wits about them.
y mingled freely with the rioters, and dis-
red that their design was to capture and burn
ship-yard and the vessel at a given hour that
t. The military commanders were at once
rmed, and a watchful scouting was kept up;
even then the threatened mischief was but
owly escaped. During the day the members
he "old" Seventh Regiment, militia, with a
ber of the veteran members of the Twenty-
nd Militia Regiment, had gathered at the
nth Regiment Armory. They were men to
epended on, and had rapidly been organized

them. There was a small "tussle,' but no firing. The bayonets were lowered for a charge, and the rioters broke and fled in all directions. The colonel and his men marched on into the ship-yard, and held it until morning without molestation.

At a quarter before five o'clock the telegraph-wires to the Twentieth Precinct station and above were down again. Other wires were constantly interrupted. Only by constant efforts could a satisfactory communication be maintained. The work required of the telegraph-wire menders is well illustrated by the first feat of Superintendent Crowley, already described. He did not seem to be aware that he had undertaken or performed anything remarkable. He rendered a great public service at the imminent peril of being beaten to death, and that was all. He and his assistants had much more of that kind of perilous work to do in the course of the riots; but there is nothing picturesque or striking in the act of mending a broken wire. It is very commonplace; not like leading a charge on a fine horse, with admirers and followers to shout and encourage: but it is heroism, all the same.

From the very beginning of the disturbances a

culiarly cruel and bitter-hearted fraction of the
ob had infested the western part of the city.
attered again and again, after their first exploit
robbing and burning the Draft Office building
Broadway, they seemed to reassemble as if by
gic. At about seven o'clock of Wednesday
orning one of their bloodthirsty gangs captured
d hanged a poor negro at the corner of Seventh
venue and Twenty-ninth Street. Another was
ught and hanged near the same place in the
ddle of the day. But the crowning coward-
and fiendishness was perpetrated at about 7
lock P.M. The mob seized upon yet another
ck man, and beat him in their usual manner.

cost of reiteration, that the uprising of July, 1863, was not a "working-man's riot." Its true character must be set forth in plain colors in order that all men may understand what are the evil natures and horrible forces which are sure to be let loose by the temporary suspension of the laws. Even had the purpose and aim of the riot been in its outset a good one, which it was not, its breaking-forth would all the same have unchained these wolves from their dens of sloth and self-indulgence and crime.

The second negro slain on Twenty-seventh Street that morning was dragged out of his own house by his murderers, and was dreadfully beaten before hanging.

At about 6 P.M. of Wednesday, news came to the Seventh Regiment Armory that the mob was gathering in great strength on First Avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, but it was not specified in the report how completely the buildings on either side of the avenue had been garrisoned and prepared. General Sandford ordered Colonel Cleveland Winslow to take a force with him and clear it out. He took about one hundred and fifty men of his newly-organized regiment, under Major Robinson, and a couple of

itzers, under especial charge of Colonel E. Jar-
e. The latter officer had distinguished himself
ore the beginning of these disturbances by the
sight, zeal, and efficiency of his services.
e men he was commanding had served with
before on the fields of the Civil War, and
had a high reputation as an able and accom-
hed officer. Nearly all the force was un-
formed. The howitzers themselves, and two
ers like them, he had found and rescued from
ir hiding-places under a pile of rubbish at
Central Market, and he had managed to ob-
suitable ammunition.

So sooner did the detachment make its appear-

position. He was none too soon with them to save the whole force from destruction. Ten rapid rounds of grape and canister tore through the masses of the mob and hurtled along the wide avenue. The slaughter was horrible, and the ground was momentarily cleared; but not so were the buildings on either side. The actual number of killed and wounded cannot be estimated with any accuracy, but there were rows of bodies on the pavement for about two "blocks." The fire from the houses grew hotter, and Colonel Winslow saw that he must retire. All he could do was to save his guns. Colonel Jardine fell by them, desperately wounded. A captain and a lieutenant of the Duryea Zouaves were killed. Every tenth man of the entire command was down, and others were falling fast, not to mention those who were disabled more or less by minor hurts. It was literally "decimated," and more than that, before it could escape. It was not possible to carry away the dead, or even the severely wounded. Of the latter, Colonel Jardine himself and two others were carried to a dwelling which opened its doors to them on Second Avenue near Nineteenth Street. Here they were daringly received and concealed, brave-

guarded and tenderly cared for, by some patriotic ladies who risked their own lives unhesitatingly in this act of mercy. The story of their heroism through the black hours of that night, and while the infernal mob vainly searched the house for the intended victims whose presence there was more than suspected, lights up the gloom with something brighter and higher than romance. The noble-hearted women withstood the most savage and bestial threats and verbal insults, but did not for one moment betray their trust. Others of the wounded were concealed elsewhere, and it is not known that any living

close quarters, into the packed and furious throng, while the infantry poured in volley after volley, and replied vigorously to the fire from the windows. This latter was more a matter of intimidation than anything else, owing to the darkness; but the concealed marksmen labored under a corresponding disadvantage. They had had better light to shoot by in picking off Colonel Winslow's men. The regulars were not, therefore, subjected to anything like so severe a trial, while the storms of grape and canister swept the avenue until it remained in the undisputed possession of the servants of the law. Something like a victory was gained and punishment administered, but that was all. The troops held their ground until half-past twelve o'clock. Quiet seemed then to be restored, and they steadily marched away. As soon as they were gone, their scattered enemies again began to gather. It had been at no moment safe for the troops to break ranks, or to make an inspection of the effects of their firing. All they could report was that they had repeatedly opened gaps of a full block in length through the crowd, repeating the work of Colonel Jardine's howitzers. In both cases it was noted for future reference that about

at the distance of two city blocks the fire of grape and canister is comparatively ineffectual, but that at short range no men living can hold a street before it. Had the Metropolitans been on hand to clear the houses, a more thorough result would surely have been attained.

While all this was going on, the contest raged hotly in other parts of the city. At about nine o'clock Mr. Acton telegraphed general inquiries as to the condition of affairs in all the precincts, and something like a temporary lull was reported.

The storm soon broke out again, however. Many fires were announced, occurring simultaneously in widely separated localities. Had the

"Those batteries are in position. We expect an attack on the Arsenal soon."

That it could be expected at all stands for a great deal; but the fact that complete preparations had been made for its reception accounts for the other fact that the attack was not made. The scouts of the mob may have been very ignorant fellows, but they could form some kind of an estimate of the discomforts of a blind rush upon batteries in position, well supported by riflemen. The appearance of things near the Arsenal —or either of the arsenals or armories—was strongly suggestive of war. War it was, truly—a war in which human society was fighting for its very life.

At five minutes past ten o'clock the Eighth Precinct reported:

"The negro quarters are in Sullivan Street. They have surrounded and are going to burn it. It runs from Sullivan to Thompson Street."

Help was sent, but much harm had been done before it arrived.

A telegram from the Twenty-ninth Precinct, at a quarter before eleven o'clock, was nearly a copy of others of the previous night and this:

Ve want assistance immediately. Boys are setting
o private residences and robbing them."

angs of ruffians of all ages roamed hither and
ner, seeking their places of operation as far
night be from probable interruption. They
giving the city invaluable "object-lessons"
what might be expected of them and their
at any time. The "control of the city" was
ue process of recovery by the authorities, but
d not been possible, in the riotous districts,
much for the restoration of order. There
no security of life or property save in the im-
iate vicinity of some kind of armed force, or
uch dwellings as were held by armed and
rgeous occupants. There were many of

A noticeable feature of many reports which came to the Central Office during this night was that so many attacks were made upon houses of ill-fame. In a majority of cases it was impossible to afford protection to the unhappy inmates. If help came to them at all, it came when sent for, and the sending could hardly be by any messenger from the house surrounded and captured. It was too late then. In several cases reported a good defence was made, and more than one brutal ruffian was shot dead upon such a threshold.

Messages from several precincts repeated the sad story, "We are overrun with negroes;" and to all was returned the same formula: "Give all people protection."

Midnight came and passed, and the turmoil seemed to subside a little. It did not cease by any means, nor could military or police relax for one hour their vigilant activities. The stout hearted men who were directing them went steadily on with their appointed task. This was Mr. Acton's third night of toil and care without one wink of sleep or one hour of rest. The preparations for the next day's work appeared to be going forward well. The Metro-

tans were weary, but they were in good
't, and so were their soldier-comrades. These
already received important reinforcements,
news that others were near at hand. It was
ent that whatever mischief was yet to be
e by the mob must be performed within the
t twenty-four hours, for after that the tables
ld be turned upon them.

recisely at midnight Mr. Acton's advices led
to send this despatch to the Eighth Precinct:

The Seventh Regiment is reported to arrive at Grand
t soon. Send two men quietly to conduct them here
port to General Brown, and if they are not needed
will be dismissed."

perilous work before them. Their detachments were to do some street-fighting, and to aid materially in the restoration of law and order. If the seventeen regiments whose power they so well represented had been within call on Monday morning, there would not have been any riot to speak of,—and the city would not have been taught an invaluable lesson.

XIII.

Anarchy Dying Hard.

THE daily papers of Thursday morning were filled with fragmentary and very insufficient accounts of the various operations of the mob and its antagonists. A second proclamation by Governor Seymour, bearing date July 14th, although not published until the 16th, declared the existence of an armed insurrection. (See Appendix.) At the same time the Mayor printed

army broken, and much heavier loss of killed and wounded than was supposed. This will relieve a large force for the restoration of order in New York.

(Signed) "EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*"

The despatch contained other news of a cheering nature, although slightly incorrect in the view it gave of the fighting condition of General Lee's army. That held by General Meade at the time was probably more trustworthy.

The Governor, in his proclamation, had plainly set before the rioters the probability of coercive action by the power of the State. The authorities in Washington had been fairly deluged with letters and telegrams as to the progress and appearance of affairs in the city of New York. Senators and Congressmen and other eminent citizens urged their views of the trouble and its requirements upon the President and the Secretary of War, and there had been no small variety among the ideas thus presented. There had been some courage, much wrath, and many signs of panic. Numerous bits of information from Washington had been received in New York, and it was now freely reported, on the supposed authority of the Governor, that the Draft would be postponed, or suspended, or omitted, in com-

iance with the demands of the mob. President ncoln was promptly questioned as to the truth the rumor. He replied, and his reply was at ce telegraphed to New York, that the Draft uld be enforced under all circumstances. It d been interrupted by mob-violence, but there d not been and would not be any wavering on e part of the Administration in the perform- ce of its duty. The President also refused to t New York City under martial law until he uld be duly informed by the State authorities at they were unable to cope with the existing dition. Until then, he said, he had no lawful sponsibility in the premises. All this was a rely conversational utterance duly reported:

Office not only knew all that was going on, but at the end, when it was announced that all was over, Secretary Stanton telegraphed to Mr. Acton, asking him to name the man among the regular-army officers engaged who had best earned promotion; and the honor was instantly assigned to Captain Putnam, of the infantry. Notice of his advancement was at once sent to him, and he called upon Mr. Acton to express his gratitude. While he was seated by the President of Police, the officer on duty brought in a card and announced a gentleman by the name of Weed.

"Beg your pardon, Mr. Acton," exclaimed Captain Putnam. "Did I hear that name right? —Weed,—is it Thurlow Weed?"

"That is the man."

"Will you introduce me to him?"

"Certainly." And then came out one of the many romantic incidents of a great and busy life, for Captain Putnam owed thanks to Thurlow Weed also. After the battle of Bull Run, Mr. Weed was on the ground, doing all in his power and purse for wounded New York soldiers. He saw a stalwart volunteer half dragging a wounded comrade into a hospital tent, and fol-

lowed to know if the injured man belonged to his errand. He did not; but the surgeon in charge attended to him rapidly, and then suddenly turned to his heroic young rescuer with,

"Here, my man. It's your turn next. You need attention more than he does."

He was bleeding profusely from a bullet-wound in the body, and was soon upon a pallet, commanded to keep still for his life, instead of carrying other wounded men. Mr. Weed was deeply interested, and remained at his side long enough to learn, with much difficulty, that the young hero had come to the front with the first detachment of Minnesota volunteers, but had lived in Ohio and Iowa. Then it came slowly out that he

the order which made Mr. Putnam a second lieutenant. In the following two years he had been twice promoted, and was now a captain, just blossoming into a major for more heroism, but had not seen or heard from Thurlow Weed since the latter turned away from his pallet.

All this does not belong at all to the record of the riot, and has no proper place in this book except as illustrating the wide difference between the human elements brought into collision. If once a volcano is let loose, it costs the best kind of blood to put it out.

The State did not call upon the Nation for any help. In fact, the State of New York, as such, did not have any large share in restoring peace to the metropolis, after giving all possible credit to its very well-meaning Governor. The Nation did a great deal through its infantry, artillery, marines, and sailors who were already on the ground. The services of these were invaluable. Still it is fair to say that the city proved its ability to rescue itself from its own savages. The fact was clearly demonstrated that its police, volunteers, militia, and other good citizens had the necessary fighting strength to clear their own streets of their convict and unconvicted invaders.

Secretary Stanton cheerfully telegraphed to Mayor Opdyke of regiments about to break camp nd come home, and all such would be very welome; but other arrivals of outside help were uch nearer than anything he could promise. here was enough of it to put a good foundation nder the assurances of the Mayor and of the resident of the Police Department.

At about ten o'clock of Wednesday evening, ne Seventy-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., rrived in excellent condition, and was at once laced by Governor Seymour under the comand of General Wool. It was worth several roclamations, and Colonel Fox, commanding

The work of the day was well under hand, on both sides, by the time the citizens generally sat down to breakfast, such as they were able to obtain, and there had been some "activities" already.

The rural communities adjacent to the city on the north had been but little troubled by marauders, so busy were all these with their more important undertakings on Manhattan Island. On Wednesday morning, however, small gangs from the city, aided by a few local "roughs," destroyed the telegraph-offices at Melrose and at Williamsbridge, on the Harlem Railroad. From the beginning of their operations the mob seemed to be vaguely aware that all railways and telegraphs, all printing-presses, schools and churches, were on the other side of the fight.

Some of the city journals had not yet discovered the facts of the situation, and persisted in asserting a political name and character for the remaining marauders. Whatever of party politics opposed to the war and the conscription had been engaged in the outbreak had long since disappeared in the smoke of burning buildings, or had fled from hearing the shrieks of murdered men.

Before 7 o'clock A.M. of Thursday the reports which began to come in from the several precincts

licated another sharp day's work. At the
ne time the military commanders notified the
lice Department of the increased and increas-
assistance which they were now able to ren-
. The pressure of the emergency had made
lf felt in other places of power than those
ich employ secular weapons, and it was a
e for all good and true men to do whatever
y might be able. It was "summer vacation"
the Protestant clergy, and most of their
rches were closed. Perhaps less responsibility
ted upon them. The Roman Catholic Arch-
hop of New York was well known to be a
od and patriotic citizen, highly respected by

and these also had reached the eyes of the Archbishop. He at once wrote "An Appeal to the Irish Catholics from Archbishop Hughes," printed in the papers of Thursday morning, and a "Pastoral Letter," which appeared all over the city as a "poster," inviting his flock to gather at his residence next day and listen to him. (See Appendix.)

It was eminently right for him to do all in his power; but if he had had a better opportunity for studying the matter he would have doubted his claim to many of the "sheep" then in the streets. None of the men who fought them suspected them of having any religion to speak of. The text of his utterances, printed and verbal, shows that he knew the nature of his own authority and understood his own people. He was not a civil magistrate nor a military commander, and he did not assume to speak with the voice of one. Still, by noon of Thursday all the supposable Catholics in the mob were aware that the head of their church in the city strongly condemned what they were doing, and it may have had some influence.

The telegraph lines to Boston were now all down, and remained so during the entire day.

those to other points were less exposed and aped the emissaries of the mob. The press orters of the city labored under almost as ere disadvantages as before, but managed to her column after column of miscellaneous ormation, with a general accuracy and moder- on of statement highly creditable to their cool- s and good sense.

From 7 to 8 o'clock A.M. notices were sent to the several street-car companies to re- ne their customary running, and some of m actually made an attempt to comply; but ir time had not yet fully come. At 8.35 a gram from the Twenty-first Precinct informed

It was a peculiarly cowardly and sickening murder; but its record is a necessary part of the history of those dark days.

The aspect of affairs up to half-past ten o'clock, revealed by many inquiries, was such that it was decided to retain a strong military force at the gas-houses. The officers of the gas-companies published notices requesting strict economy in the use of gas, as so many of their employés were kept away from work by intimidation that production was seriously diminished. The Delamater Iron Works refused to resume without the presence of a sufficient force to protect their workmen. In all establishments employing many workmen a similar dread prevailed, for the mob had declared, from the outset, a bitterness of feeling in this direction which had little enough to do with the Draft Act. It came from a blind quarrel with capital which all working-men will do well to study with care, because its promoters asume to be their champions and to speak in their name as if they represented, or rather owned and controlled, them.

Scouting parties of police and soldiery were now sent out to patrol the city in many directions; and at first these brought in general reports of a

nparative quiet. Beyond a doubt, the fatigues
l excesses of three days and nights of rioting
l done their work upon large numbers of the
b. So had the clubs and rifles and howitzers
the defenders of the law; while the growing
ngth of the military was an emphatic warning.
t was now possible to even begin searching in
dry quarters with a view to the recovery of
len goods. The robbers had not been able to
vide concealment for such masses of plunder
had been accumulated. Then and afterwards
siderable quantities were rescued from them.
At a little before noon Mr. Acton sent out a
eral message to all the precincts:

At 12.50 the Twenty-ninth Precinct telegraphed:

"It is reported that the rioters are shooting down the military in Twenty-eighth Street near First Avenue."

There had been a severe skirmish in that vicinity which had not been reported to the Central Office at all, and is therefore an excellent example of many others, as important, of which even less was ever heard. At 1.25 o'clock P.M. the Twenty-first Precinct telegraphed somewhat more in detail:

"The mob has chased the military, about twenty-five in number, into Jackson's Foundry, at First Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. The mob is armed, and every time a regular shows himself they fire. A few good skirmishers could pick off those riflemen and relieve the military."

Every effort was made, but it was forty minutes past two o'clock before the Twenty-first Precinct was able to announce, hopefully:

"The military has come."

It had been an affair curiously illustrative of street-fighting generally, and is also a sample of a large number of unordered, misdirected skirmishes.

is would have been unreported also, like the
t, but for its outcome.

At about eight o'clock in the morning a squad-
n of dismounted cavalry under their colonel
empted to disperse a mob on Third Avenue
ır Twenty-first Street. They were acting
triotically, but without effective discipline.
ey were at once fired upon from roofs and
ndows, and their position became exceedingly
tical. A retreat began in some disorder; but
rioters pressed hard upon them, and they
oke in all directions. They left behind them
the street the dead body of a sergeant; but

after recovering the body of the dead sergeant, they were suddenly pounced upon, as their predecessors had been, but with different results. The soldiers returned the fire, and the police charged into the assailing houses. After a sharp fight they felt justified in claiming a victory; but the place was a bad one to remain in, and they marched away, bearing with them a number of prisoners and reporting thirteen rioters killed and twenty-four wounded, so far as ascertainable, and how many more no one could tell. It was not at all the fault of Captain Putnam and his men that they did not then march on to the foundry; the soldiers there shut up were rescued at about 3 o'clock P.M.

The forenoon of Thursday passed, for New York City, in a continuous tumult, and a number of minor disturbances were also reported in Brooklyn. There, however, the condition of things reported by Commissioner Bergen was comparatively good. It was such that its mayor issued a congratulatory proclamation to the citizens. It was dated the 15th of July, and contained also certain strong recommendations as to further precautionary organizations of armed citizens for the maintenance of a more perfect

patrol of the streets. This was evidently advisable until such time as the Metropolitan Police could resume the performance of its accustomed functions. Over five hundred men were already under arms at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, and the German "Turner" societies had supplied an efficient patrol of over one thousand men.

By a little after 1 o'clock P.M. of Thursday the work of distributing the Sixty-ninth Regiment as garrisons of a number of important points was completed. It should be especially recorded that this excellent body of trained militia was composed almost exclusively of Irishmen. Had

haps, in name and in some sort of inbred superstition, the rioters very naturally struck blows at any tangible evidences of religion in others, as when they sacked the Five Points Mission House.

The strength of the military forces now in the city was such as to enable the overworked Metropolitans to obtain a little rest; but all who were physically able remained on duty or quickly returned to it.

At 2.37 P.M. this message was sent to the Twentieth Precinct:

"Send some help to Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh and Eighth avenues. Trouble there."

The answer came at once:

"All our men are away, escorting colored people to the Arsenal."

At 2.55 o'clock P.M. Mayor Opdyke telegraphed to Mr. Acton:

"Has there been any disturbance since I saw you?"

and was answered:

"Yes. Eighteenth and Twenty-first precincts. The military are there now."

The Mayor had proved himself a capable, courageous, and patriotic magistrate, and had vigorously co-operated with all other authorities and powers in constant consultation.

Other militia and some volunteer regiments were now arriving, or were announced as near at hand. The aspect of affairs had undergone a change which all men understood must be permanent, but the rioters were by no means disposed to give the matter up. Neither were the citizens ready to believe in their deliverance. There was a wide-spread feeling of dread, and of distrust as to further developments. The fear of the mob was so strong that it broke out, here and there, in curious expressions of pusillanimity.

The reply was instantaneous:

"Commissioner Acton says you will take the room and he will take the responsibility."

That was a "war measure" fully justified by the law and the facts; but the men must have been in a panicky frame of mind who deemed a building in danger of mob-violence by reason of having five hundred riflemen quartered in it, or who questioned the ability of the city of New York to pay for any and all damages.

At the same hour, 5.25 P.M., the First Precinct reported:

"The Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteer Regiment has arrived and has landed."

Even the West was to have a hand in finishing up the mob in New York. Gross and dark must have been the stupidity and ignorance which had taken no account or thought of the power which could so quickly be brought to bear for its destruction.

At 5.35 the following significant telegram arrived by way of the Twentieth Precinct:

"*To General Brown:*

"I have just taken a piece of artillery intended for the

use of the rebels. It lies corner of Fifty-second Street and North River. What disposition shall I make of it?

"CAPTAIN SHELLEY, U. S. A."

The captured gun had required a company of infantry and a sharp fight for its winning, and there was a touch of soldierly humor in the veteran general's response:

"Use it against the enemy."

The despatches and reports of all kinds from many of the military officers persisted in describing the rioters as "rebels," the soldier-mind being apparently unable to regard them as any other than allies of the Confederate forces in the field. It was an instinctive perception of some

willing to take the part of the rioters in the hope of future support to their personal ambitions. That sort of thing is to be expected under any circumstances. There were also newspapers, then as now, capable of advocating almost anything, but it is not worth while to record their utterances. A few selections from the nearest newsstand to-day would serve a much better purpose.

The politicians referred to swarmed around the Governor when he came, but did not succeed in preventing his proclamations. None of them called a second time to see President Acton or General Brown about the matter, for reasons given them in very vigorous English.

From about 8 o'clock P.M. until nearly midnight, detachments of various regiments marched through all the streets, to and fro, from Fourteenth Street to Twenty-eighth Street, between Second Avenue and the East River. They found, of course, no enemy gathered in sufficient force to oppose them, and that dangerous locality was reported "quiet" for the first time since the outbreak.

Late in the afternoon there had been a severe engagement on Seventh Avenue near Thirty-second Street, the particulars of which were

most unobtainable, and which received severe
ticism from the political friends of the rioters.
e facts seem to have been that a mob there
oved too much for a small police force first,
d even a squadron of cavalry charged them in
n, and a detachment of infantry failed to clear
e street. Artillery was not used until the last
remity, but was on hand and ready for action
edily. Two companies of the Eighth Artillery
giment, under command of Captain John H.
owell, with a field-battery, opened at short
ge with grape and canister. Half a dozen
nds were rapidly fired, and the mob was
roughly scattered. Of course the conse-
ences were ghastly enough, and some who

eral Brown. They were at once quartered in the colored Methodist Episcopal church building opposite the Police Headquarters. They were a new regiment of "three years' volunteers," mainly enlisted in Herkimer and Otsego counties, and appeared quite willing to have a brush by the way with the kind of rebels that had risen in New York.

At the same hour, twelve o'clock, a message came from the Ninth Precinct:

"Our men are fighting the mob corner Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue."

"Do you want assistance?"

inquired Mr. Acton; and when he received an instantaneous "Yes," he added:

"Do you want assistance besides the police?"

And they answered:

"Not immediately."

Something of jealous pride spoke in that reply. The Metropolitans were decidedly unwilling to accept aid unless it was absolutely needed. They preferred to do their own fighting, unless really in danger of being overpowered. The struggle

Sixth Avenue was a hard one, however, and ree quarters of an hour later Mr. Acton was mpelled to send additional reinforcements. He legraphed the Fifteenth Precinct:

"Send your reserve to the corner of Fourteenth Street d Sixth Avenue. They are fighting there."

The fray had then continued for more than an our, and the mob had thus far manifestly held eir own. Whether the soldiery took any part it, or how it terminated, cannot now be ascer-ined. It was one of many similar affairs of hich there is but a brief mention or a hint, to found only in the telegraphic questions and an-

XIV.

Restoration of Order.

THE city of New York was in anything but a peaceful condition on the morning of Friday, July 16th. The mob understood that it was beaten, and yielded sullenly to superior force; but its turbulent spirit was still manifested at every opportunity.

During the previous night the now numerous and comparatively fresh military forces had relieved the worn-out police of the perilous duty of clearing the streets. The Metropolitans had thoroughly attended to all that was left upon their hands, but in several precincts they had not even "scouted" to ascertain what was doing by the several detachments of soldiers who were marching hither and thither. Small blame to them if they were willing to rest, now that they could do so with safety. So little did they know of the details of the night's operations, beyond

heir own work, that at five o'clock in the morn-
ng the Twenty-first Precinct reported:

"I have just learned that there was a good deal of fir-
ng in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth precincts during
ne night. There was also considerable firing done in this
recinct. There was one man shot dead in No. 150 East
hirty-second Street, he having fired a pistol at one of the
oldiers."

There was no report made of the effect of any
ther than that one bullet out of all the many
hat were fired in those three large and densely-
eopled precincts. Precisely the condition of the
ain thoroughfares is presented in a condensed
rm by the following question and reply. At

sions of the military. There had been some unavoidable imperfections in the suddenly-made arrangements for housing and feeding so many, and there had been a little grumbling in consequence; but the general success of the police as quartermasters and commissaries is fairly represented by this telegram, which came through the Twentieth Precinct:

"*To Mr. Acton:*

"My men have received the best possible care and attention from [Police] Captain Blott. We are on the alert for the rebels."

Preparations were now making for a general effort at the arrest of known rioters, especially of leading spirits among them; but it was not yet safe for messengers, on that or any other errand, to go and come in uniform. It was needful that any policeman passing through the streets alone should be in citizen's dress, lest he should fall into the hands of some yet undispersed band of the vindictive and still dangerous mob. The very punishment inflicted upon them had stung to fury such natures as their conduct had already exhibited, and they were eager for every chance at retaliation.

There was even less depth of resentment, for me inscrutable reason, against the soldiery, although these were roundly accused of exercising o much severity, and of making too free a use powder and lead.

On the morning of Friday General Harvey rown was relieved by General E. R. S. Canby. general order issued by the former (see Appenx) bestows a noteworthy commendation upon e Metropolitans, as well as upon the soldiers nder his own especial command.

Mayor Opdyke published a proclamation (see ppendix) of an encouraging nature. He advised good citizens of the impolicy of gathering in

"regiments," without mention of mere fragments, will be found in the Appendix to this book, with quite possible omissions. All told, however, the force on Friday morning did not amount to more than two thirds of the strength of the seventeen militia regiments of New York and Brooklyn sent to Pennsylvania to reinforce General Meade's army. Had these been in the city there would have been no Draft-riot. Were an outbreak to occur to-day, the officers of the National Guard may be the best judges of its present condition as compared to its war-time strength in 1863. Outside of it, the veteran "volunteers" who rallied then, full of zeal and ready for action, have passed away, and no such effective force could be rallied now.

The returning militia had found duties awaiting them. One company of the Seventh, under Captain Emmons Clark, had a spirited skirmish with the rioters on Thursday. Others, in detachments from many commands, learned that the business of "stamping out" a mob meant almost that literal process. Besides various local fights, they were marched through nearly every street and avenue below Forty-second Street, with salutary effect. Men who could not or would not read printed

oclamations could comprehend at a glance the
eaning of those glittering rows of steel points.
Proper orders were given by the commanding
neral and the Police Department that there
ould be no interference with the Friday gather-
g at the house of Archbishop Hughes. At the
pointed hour an immense throng assembled on
e corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-sixth
reet, and the Archbishop kept his promise to
em. He addressed them from his chair on the
lcony, and his voice was strong enough to
ake himself generally heard. He spoke long
d often eloquently, with many humorous or
rnest appeals to national feeling and religious
ide. His address was full of good counsel and

can stop these proceedings and support the laws, none of which have been enacted against you as Irishmen and Catholics? [Cries of "Stop the Draft."] You have suffered already. No government can save itself unless it protects its citizens. Military force will be let loose on you. The innocent will be shot down, and the guilty will be likely to escape. Would it not be better to retire quietly?"

He urged them not to stain the name of Irishman and Catholic with deeds of cowardice and cruelty. His appeals were frequently interrupted by cheers, and sometimes by half-angry remarks or questions. There could be no doubt that he was addressing that part of the mob which really believed itself to be doing something in opposition to the Draft. The other and larger and more dangerous part of the mob which had been doing mischief for its own sake did not gather to hear the Archbishop. The multitude who had received his excellent advice dispersed as they came, unmolested by the representatives of the law; and before sunset not only they but every other considerable fragment of the tumult had decided that the time to subside had fully come.

It is not to be supposed that the city instantly umed the ordinary machine-like operations of municipal administration. There were minor turbances here and there on Friday, and there ıld be no perfect patrolling done throughout following night in all the dark corners of the y. The riot was over, however, and all men secure in proceeding to their accustomed ocations.

On Saturday, July 18th, General John E. Wool s relieved of the command of "the Depart- nt of the East," and the appointment of Gen- l John A. Dix made to succeed him.

President Lincoln made a peculiarly judicious

orders on taking command were marked by a dry brevity which was unmistakably clear. There was not a trace of "the politician" in them.

The militia regiments were now returning rapidly, and other forces were on their way to strengthen the garrison of the city and harbor.

General Dix and General Canby were to have power in their hands which their predecessors had not, and all the seditious elements were aware of it. Moreover, the reaction of popular feeling caused by the excesses of the riot worked strongly in favor of the National Government and almost made the Conscription Act popular. Quiet people all over the country were ready to say, "Anything rather than anarchy."

The sums paid out of the city treasury afterwards, in compensation for losses caused by the riot, such as buildings burned down and their contents, are estimated at about two millions of dollars. This was but a small part of the actual loss, and the payment of it by the city did but distribute it among the taxpayers. The losses of business, of wages, and of many other kinds, were already assessed, and distributed themselves among the entire population. These were enor-

There was no working-man who did not
pay a much larger share of it, in propor-
his means, than any capitalist. And so
lways be.

ss of life by the mob is very difficult to
even approximately. The police esti-
nges from twelve to fifteen hundred
illed. Well-informed military authority
at about thirteen hundred. A despatch
'ar Office at the time, from an official in
tive service, reported the number some-
exactly at fourteen hundred and sixty-
the wounded it needs only to be said
death-rate in certain parts of the city
ely increased during the months fol-
nd that the increase was not unjustly
to this source by the health officers of

the corpses of slain rioters were kept above ground in hot weather until the accustomed formalities could be complied with.

On the part of the police and military the mortuary records are almost equally scanty. There were many killed and wounded, and no more can be said.

The churches of the city were not generally well filled on Sunday, July 18th, but those of the Roman Catholic faith offered a marked exception. They were crowded. The priests had a good opportunity to do their duty, and they did it manfully. Their denunciations of the rioters and their deeds left absolutely nothing to be asked for. They knew exactly what they were talking about, for they alone had been safe to come and go through the dangerous parts of the city during the entire week.

They were in no confusion of mind as to the true nature of all that they had seen and heard, and they plainly pronounced all the deprivations, penalties, and anathemas of the Church against the men who had been, or ever again should be, guilty of the crimes they had witnessed and now eloquently depicted.

With subsequent judicial proceedings this rec-

ord has very little to do. There were trials of offenders, convictions, punishments. Something was done, but not much, and there hardly ever can be. The mob is not much afraid of the courts. Anarchy does not shiver at the prospect of being indicted; although the action of the Chicago courts, concerning the anarchists convicted of murder there, looks as if the lovers of American liberty were waking up to the perils of lawless license.

The city was quiet, but there was a universal feeling that its peace and civilization had found its weak spot.

XV.

The Opportunity.

ANARCHY and the related forms of prepared crime watch by day and night for an excuse and an opportunity. Any excuse will answer, and any state of high fever will provide a sufficient opportunity. Such as came in 1863 might be paralleled or exceeded by entirely unforeseen occurrences at the present hour. The excuse and fever then arrived hand in hand, day after day and week after week. If the riot element in New York was at all stirred beforehand by secret agents of the Confederacy, as was then asserted, all such were of no importance whatever in comparison with agencies of another nature which are working now.

There is at least an historical interest in the exact state of affairs just before that 13th of July. A little more than two years intervened between the battles of Bull Run and Gettysburg. The

ls, privations, and sacrifices of those two rs had not fallen very heavily upon the New rk mob. Such of them as worked had better ges than ever before.

For the nation as a whole the Civil War ched its darkest military day and its point greatest unpopularity in the spring of the year 3. Every description of discontent and of dis- ction towards the Lincoln Administration con- ling the National Government was at its climax the early summer of that year. At no time ore or afterwards was Mr. Lincoln himself so ssly underrated or so outrageously libelled by his critics, patriotic or the reverse. And yet

ulation, but it grew in steady proportions as the area of the conflict widened, and armies of occupation were required as well as armies of invasion and conquest. Under the volunteering system the demand for soldiers was made to levy its blood-tax altogether upon the patriotic, the unselfish, and the willing of all political parties. There were enough of these for a season, but as the days went by and the aspect of affairs seemed to grow darker and more unpromising, the supply threatened to become inadequate. As early as the autumn of 1862 the gravest apprehensions were justly entertained by the War Department and the President. There were many causes at work to diminish recruiting. There was less enthusiasm with reference to military matters as these became better and better understood. The returning veterans of disbanded regiments whose terms of service had expired brought home with them no rose-colored pictures of camp-life. At the same time such men justly considered and declared that their places in the ranks should be taken by others who had as yet borne no part of the public burden. Even the liberal bounties everywhere offered by States, municipalities, and individuals failed to provide a sufficient stimulus

ere were more able-bodied men of military age
he country than when the war broke out, and
reat many volunteers did come forward, but
in sufficient numbers.

n the other hand, a rigid system of conscrip-
was in force at the South, enabling the Con-
racy to call out its last available human
g. In this state of affairs President Lincoln
mmended an enrolment and conscription.
Congress, after careful deliberation, matured
passed a well-guarded law, commonly known
'the Draft Act," approved March 3, 1863.
ler the provisions of this act the War De-
ment was prepared to make a draft of men
the army from the entire population of the

Lincoln Administration under its colossal difficulties was hardly understood at all; and its grand military and naval successes were so habitually belittled, that the war was looked upon by many as but one long record of disaster and defeat, the outcome of incompetence or treachery. Not even the unanswerable figures of the successive election returns were sufficient to convince the popular mind that the number of voters in the Free States had increased rather than diminished.

The people were heaping up riches faster than they ever had done before, but large classes met the demands of the growing burden of taxation with delusive assertions of national impoverishment and failing resources.

Another feature of the situation came frightfully to the front during the riots. Old political partisanships and race antagonisms had been aroused and stimulated to new and virulent activity during the autumn and winter of the year 1862 by the more pronounced anti-slavery attitude of the Lincoln Administration. All that remained of anti-negro prejudice was provoked to a hitherto unknown intensity by the Emancipation Proclamation. The war itself could now be denounced as an "Abolition war;"

d the opponents of the Draft considered that
y had made a keen thrust when they pro-
ted against dragging free white men from
ir homes and families that they might be
chered for the benefit of the "nigger." Of
strength of this feeling among some of the
er classes of our imported ignorance little
ount was taken. It was not supposed to have
other means of expressing itself than in the
ss or at the polls. It was very much like
ne other surging bitternesses of which no ac-
nt is taken, nowadays.

The Conscription Act had been framed with
dious care, that it might present as few fea-

was called, was very loud, but there was not enough of it to indicate extended results of any kind. Those who said it would die out as soon as the Draft was over were entirely correct, as the result proved. There was just enough of a fever, as there is now about some other questions, to prepare for the "Black Joke" rush and a local eruption.

The National Government had a plain duty before it, and the War Department began preparations for making efficient use of the comprehensive power thus placed in its hands. General James B. Fry, a most capable and patriotic officer, was appointed Provost-Marshal-General.

The census statistics were appealed to for data as to the local distribution of population; and the several reports of States and Territories as to numbers of volunteers already furnished were diligently compared with the census statistics, that due credits might be justly given in the apportionments of all quotas demanded. The entire loyal areas were divided into districts, all boundaries thereof corresponding with those of the existing Congressional districts. These in turn were mapped out into sub-districts, and each of these was provided with a local provost-marshal

his assistants. A searching enrolment was
begun, and carried to completion, of all men
nilitary age; and the system pursued was so
devised and digested as to preclude so far as
ible all favoritism or injustice.

his enormous mass of preliminary work re-
ed time for its elaboration and performance,
the enemies of the Draft were given ample
ortunity for such opposition as was yet within
reach, and for brewing such further mischief
ney might be able to devise. Of course there
able lawyers who were ready to declare the
onstitutionality of the Conscription Act. Of
se all political leaders opposed to the Lincoln
ninistration denounced its heartless tyranny:

the same time the current official communications of the local deputy provost-marshals with their chief at the War Department in Washington were not made public, and so an incidental veil covered the precise state of advancement of the final preparations. All the men whose names were enrolled knew that they were so, for no secrecy could be observed in that matter. Thus by a sort of correlated process the "enlistments" of those who were opposed to the Draft were perfected and recorded by the officers of the National Government. In the lower wards of the city the enrolment made a clean sweep, and acted as a sort of coercive measure, compelling the mutual union and organization of such as proposed in any manner either to resist or escape its consequences.

Those who determined to resist organized in secret, while those who only proposed to escape formed local clubs of "mutual insurance," among the membership of which the cost of any required substitute should be divided. This latter movement was entirely legitimate, and was fostered by patriotic citizens as tending to enhance the benefit and to diminish any deleterious effects of the exemption-clause of the Conscription Act.

he more venomous and secret organizations
e so successful in concealing their operations,
t to the very last their existence was denied
the press until their purposes had passed into
formance. That they did exist became then
nifest, whether or not they were to any great
ent in communication with agents of the Con-
erate authorities. There was no lack of time,
ould seem, for the perfecting of these secret
parations, although much hindrance must have
lted from mutual distrust and fear of betrayal.
the last, however, the fact became apparent
t those who prepared to resist were lacking in
y of organism and they so conducted their

the integral fact that the war must go on and that the army must be supplied in some manner, cost what it might, a sort of apathy had fallen over the whole question. So late as Sunday morning, July 12th, the *New York Daily Times* began its report of the Draft proceedings on Saturday as follows:

"Not until yesterday morning did the majority of the citizens of New York believe that the government was in earnest about the Draft."

Silently and unostentatiously as well as efficiently had the War Department performed the extensive work of enrolment and preparation.

The entire city knew at last that the day for the Draft had been fixed, for it was published in all the morning papers of July 10, 1863. The announcement was accompanied by no great amount of editorial comment, so fully was the public mind supposed to be accustomed and educated to regard the Draft as a surely coming event. The enrolment was well known to have been completed, and the processes of selection were in the iron hands of the National Government.

The enrolment for the city and county of New York embraced somewhat over two hundred thou-

sand names. The required quota of men was between twenty-five thousand and twenty-six thousand, but to this fifty per cent had been added as a prudent allowance for such drafted men as should be found exempt from military duty for physical or other causes. This was a large allowance, in the view of most men, and accusations of injustice were freely made.

As thus increased, the Draft called for about one man in every five of the entire number upon the lists, and it brought closely to every man who knew himself to be enrolled the peril in which he stood of being marched off to future Gettysburgs and Antietams, or worse. It was announced that

mentary order from the Provost-Marshal-General, specifying the sub-districts and other details. Full explanations of the exemption-clause were published by the War Department. (See Appendix.)

Official copies of the regulations made for the Draft were printed in the newspapers of July 11th. On the same day it was announced that the Draft would "begin this morning," in the Twenty-second Ward, forming the Third Subdivision of the Ninth Congressional District. The number of men called for from this sub-district was about twenty-five hundred, including the fifty-per-cent allowance. The marshal's office was at No. 677 Third Avenue, at the corner of Forty-sixth Street, in a neighborhood thickly settled, but not commonly accounted specially unruly. The men who were to make it memorable in the history of the city were to assemble in it from other neighborhoods.

So far, therefore, as the course of events in New York City was concerned, all things had seemed to work together to prepare the requisite apparent "cause" or excitement for the unloosing of its underworld. But, also, a strangely co-

operative series of events had prepared an apparently perfect "opportunity," as follows:

The aspect of all military affairs, North and South, had been equally gloomy at the date of the passage of the Conscription Act, but the people of the North had seen only their own side of the great picture. They had no means of obtaining an idea of how much more gloomy and hopeless was the prospect presented to the rulers and people of the crushed and decimated South. As the slow months went by, the news of each succeeding day plainly indicated the approach of a climax. The disasters of the Confederacy in the West were but poorly compensated by its costly victories won in Virginia, and its rulers

credit the idea that the farmers and other working-men of the prosperous communities beyond their lines were eager for a transfer of the Civil War and its horrors to their own door-yards. Strange as was the illusion, it is the entire secret of the frantic folly which led to the sending of General Lee to conquer the millions of the North with an army of only ninety thousand men, and that, too, with the Army of the Potomac surely marching upon his flank or thundering upon his rear. All the armies the South could have raised and sent must necessarily have marched to certain ruin; but the Confederate leaders had another expectation than that of mere conquest by the force of their own arms. General Lee was sent across the border with the finest army ever gathered by the Confederacy in order that his movement might act as a summons and his forces serve as a nucleus for all the disaffected elements of the North. It is very probable that the Richmond government had more method in its madness than can now be definitely ascertained. It may have had clearer information concerning, for instance, the purposes of the New York mob leaders than had the press or police of that city. There were Confederate agents everywhere, and

ere is room now for little more than surmise as what might have followed had Meade's army en routed at Gettysburg. It is quite likely that ery Northern rifleman would have been in the nks in ten days' time, Draft or no Draft; but the les of popular feeling are beyond prophecy or lculation.

The invasion of the North under General Lee, erefore, was a political as well as a military un- rtaking, and a great deal had been done before- nd in many ways to prepare for its success. is to be taken for granted that the Confeder- e authorities believed themselves entitled to pect an uprising of all elements at the North hich were hostile to emancipation, to war taxes,

There was an express and peculiar local reason why the movement of General Lee rendered an explosion of the dangerous classes in New York especially possible. Not only were they made to feel the burden of the war, but most of them felt it for the first time. They paid no taxes that they were aware of, and their over-full ranks had not been thinned by any volunteering. The northward movement of the forces under General Lee began early in the month of June, 1863, and was quickly comprehended by the Union commanders. President Lincoln at once called upon the States of New York, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland for one hundred and twenty thousand men for temporary service, in view of the extent of the frontier to be watched and guarded and the uncertainty as to the intended movements of Lee's several columns. The Army of the Potomac promptly moved after its old enemy—at first under General Hooker and then under General Meade. The Potomac was crossed by the successive corps of Lee from the 22d to the 24th of June, and the battle of Gettysburg was fought during the first three days of July. Lee was defeated; but so great was still the uncertainty as to his remaining strength and means of reinforce-

ent that the temporary troops were not re-
ased and sent home for a number of days.

The President's call for one hundred and
enty thousand men was responded to, for
e greater part, by the already trained and
iformed militia of the four States named.
his was peculiarly true of the State of New
ork, whose National Guard organization was
excellent condition and well commanded.

No less than seventeen first-rate regiments
nt to the front from the cities of New York
d Brooklyn alone, and not one of these re-
rned in time to more than aid in the last clear-
g of the streets after the power of the mob
s broken.

burg fight had been won, and Lee was stubbornly retreating into Virginia with the wreck of his beaten but indomitable army.

Vicksburg had fallen, and Grant was advancing to the capture of Port Hudson and the final recovery of the Mississippi River to its mouth. The New York militia were turning their camp duties into a sort of midsummer picnic, instead of being ordered home to face the unimagined desperation of the mob in their own streets. The entire North was beginning to draw long breaths of relief. All the more intelligent membership of the disaffected political factions had become thoroughly aware that the day for any open activity of a treasonable nature had gone by, or had failed to arrive. The hallucination of the Richmond government had ended in disaster, and its hope of Northern sedition had melted like mist.

More than commonly, therefore, were all good citizens satisfied as to the probable easy and unobstructed working of all legally authorized operations, and especially of all such as related to the vigorous prosecution of what was now so manifestly a successful war. Less and less grew any foreboding of trouble in the enforcement of the

nscription Act. The very journals which most terly denounced it would have vigorously re- ted an assertion that they were proposing b action.

All things had worked together, however, and 13th of July came to a city whose ripeness sedition was all the more perilous because fever of it was supposed to have subsided.

XVI.

Then and Now.

THE story of the great riot of 1863 presents with terrible distinctness the undisputed fact that social volcanic forces continuously exist in great cities. Few men have any idea of their extent and power, or of how completely they are prepared for an eruption.

The city of New York had no more expectation of that outbreak than the city of Charleston had of its recent earthquake, but it is evident that in each case disaster waited only for its hour. The earthquake was beyond human perception, prevention, or control; but these other destructive forces are themselves human, and can be sought out, studied, understood, and held in absolute suppression.

Without unwisely undertaking too wide an inquest, there is yet something to be learned by

urther analysis of the Draft Riot and its con-
ions.

The story of the "Black Joke" firemen has been
d, and much of its lesson is obvious. They
ve the needed muscular impetus to the first
h of disorder. They expressed an ebullition
wrathful excitement connected with the con-
iption, and shared by many other men who
re not at all evil-minded. Behind them fol-
ed the mob, and the "Black Joke" firemen had
so much as thought of that or of the deeds it
s about to do. Yet it is a social monster, which
st be thought of by all men who are not of it,
who are yet at any time tempted to make a

came out and down to commit theft, arson, or murder, while hundreds took up arms as volunteers in defence of all that the mob was assailing. "American working-men" — foreign-born and native-born, uniformed and un-uniformed—did their duty as free men and citizens, and at last fought down and crushed the mob. They were not of it then, and they are not of it now.

This fact, however well ascertained and plainly stated, does but preface another part of the attainable evidence.

Somebody has said that a great city is a great sore; but if New York is the sorest city in the country, it is so because it is the largest gathering of elements which are to be found also in all other municipalities. It has no monopoly of the mob or of mob probabilities.

In 1863 New York City proper occupied the island of Manhattan, and was bounded on the north by Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The upper part of the city, indicated sufficiently by a line drawn across the island at Fifty-seventh Street, was in many respects different from the older part of the city lying south of that line. This older part was then and is now

narkably cut up into "quarters," larger and aller, of business interest and of residence and pulation. Each of these "quarters" has local culiarities which act as magnets upon all the fast. iving human beings. Steamer after steamer ngs its living cargo to the Battery. On landing, rge part of each cargo goes West, but all that ains here finds its own place and places as urally as water runs down-hill.

Race and language are the first potent segre- ors; yet they do not altogether govern the cess, but moral and social conditions, grade grade, have their peculiar effect. Rascals and d-pirates from London, or Cork, or Paris, or lin, or any other European hive, discover their

or the other countries indicated. And, while the better part of this foreign immigration rapidly takes on citizenship, and becomes self-supporting, self-respecting, law-abiding,—thoroughly "American,"—there is yet another part, of which all Europe is very glad to be relieved, and it is almost sure to prefer city life to any other. The imported sore rarely spreads far into the agricultural districts except during the "tramp" season.

A fair illustration of the tendency to form the race-colonies referred to may be found in the Census reports of the distribution of the colored population in 1860. This was mainly native-born, but the white population generally regarded it as in some manner "foreign," so far as they were concerned. It was thus divided:

1st	Ward.....	111	12th	Ward.....	263
2d	"	67	13th	"	562
3d	"	24	14th	"	1,075
4th	"	67	15th	"	778
5th	"	1,396	16th	"	629
6th	"	334	17th	"	308
7th	"	141	18th	"	404
8th	"	2,918	19th	"	563
9th	"	424	20th	"	1,471
10th	"	198	21st	"	368
11th	"	225	22d	"	146

The colored people in the upper wards were mostly domestic servants, and the collections in the lower wards were swollen greatly beyond these proportions after the Civil War began. The hunters of colored men and women and children during the riot knew only too well where to find them. Whole rows of buildings could be characterized as "negro barracks," and condemned for that reason to be sacked and burned.

The city of New York is, as now constituted, supposed to contain nearly 1,400,000 people. In 1863 the island of Manhattan, then the city, contained 813,669 residents. The neighboring cities on the Long Island and New Jersey shores were peopled by the same races and in about the same

is fit to be free should look at such facts as these, and consider that it has heavy duties relating to the other part.

The immigrated half of the people of New York contained:

Irish	203,740	Scotch	9,208
German	119,984	French	8,074
English	27,082	Italian	1,474

The remainder was divided among other nationalities, and there have been great changes, since that day, in the relative proportions.

By the same census, the State of New York contained, of native-born adults unable to read or write, including those who were of foreign-born parentage, 26,163 persons. Of foreign-born adults unable to read or write there were 95,715. The greater part of this dense ignorance was congregated in or near the city of New York.

During the year ending on June 1, 1860, the total number of persons actually convicted of crime or misdemeanor in the State of New York was 58,067. Of these only 15,230 were native-born, including children of foreign-born parentage, while the foreign-born criminals numbered 42,837. The greater part of these were to be

ound in the city of New York and its immediate icinity.

The convicted criminals of the interior and of ther States also flowed towards this centre. his is the record of only one year, and that of revious and succeeding years helps greatly in nderstanding the great riot. The city of New ork contained not half so many as now, but ill many thousands of foreigners who had been ctually convicted of offences against the laws of is country since their arrival. To these add l whose conviction took place somewhere in urope. Add the large number of unconvicted riminals of both sorts. Held in reserve behind

mous, and its character is decidedly worse rather than better. More than that, a whole generation of toilers and idlers born on the soil, but of un-Americanized parentage, has grown up in a mental atmosphere of hungry dissatisfaction. Hopeful men may say that it is in a state of fermentation needfully preceding its improvement, but all processes of fermentation suggest supervision and control. Effervescence is well enough, but explosions are dangerous. Administration unwarily defective in supervision and control of a known fermentation permitted the outbreak of 1863. The unwariness then had its more than ample excuse, which could not be found for any remissness at the present day.

Repeated utterances of seditious journals and of criminal demagogues in the United States as well as in Europe have received ample illustration, here as there, in the evidence produced in the trials of Dynamiters and Anarchists for felonies actually committed. A tide of testimony as to this part of the social peril pours unceasingly through the public press, and does not need to be quoted here. There are features of it, however, which strongly suggest a comparison of the mob of 1863—undrilled, only partly armed, having

but a vague nucleus of organization, and crazily directed—with the present increasingly-effective aggregate of perverted human nature, asserted by itself and almost judicially assured to be ripening and nearly ready for a blind plunge into Anarchy, which means into the resistless processes by which it must be crushed.

The military aspect of affairs is changed less than many suppose by the awful destructiveness of the dynamite bomb. The hand-grenade is a weapon well studied and understood by military men. Nothing more effective was ever devised for the self-destruction of a tumultuous assembly. It is true that if bomb-throwers in the upper

The Metropolitan Police of 1863 may have been stronger with reference to the mob then rising than the present Police with reference to such a mob as might now rise. If this be so, the record then made has a peculiar present significance. Not long since, the writer of this book asked of a veteran police official of high rank:

"What, in your opinion, would be the result if to-day another outbreak should come, precisely as that of 1863 came?"

"In the first place," he said, "no such thing would be allowed to come."

Beyond a doubt that is the received and sound doctrine of the police authorities. He was reminded that concurrent circumstances favored the mob in 1863, and the first question was repeated:

"What if, in spite of all precautions, such an outbreak should actually come?"

"They might sweep us away like chaff, at first!"

"And the military?" asked the writer.

"No," he said. "Not so. They must be on hand at the beginning."

This means that now as then there would be much bloodshed and devastation before order could be restored. Only a small part of the population of any city is really in favor of a general

tumult. There are about thirty thousand known convicts in the city of New York, and it is quite possible that the unknown are as numerous. A large part of all have had no military training whatever. Another large part have served in European military organizations. They are drilled soldiers, as familiar with the use of weapons and at least twice as numerous as are the members of the city regiments of the National Guard militia. An outbreak, once free to attract the depraved and the reckless, would grow and gather strength to-day precisely as in 1863; and in like manner be beaten and burn itself out, leaving more or less of wreck and ruin behind it.

pled island runs as a sort of spine the thoroughfare known as Broadway. From this the easterly and westerly streets run towards the water-fronts, and all streets and avenues running north and south have some kind of relation to it, except a few on the extreme east and west. Near its lower end Broadway and its branches form a cluster of short streets devoted to finance and commerce. Here and below is the very oldest part of the city; and here, marked by Trinity Church, is the real centre of the metropolis, even geographically (though not as to population), due account being taken of the suburbs on the opposite shores of the bordering waters—Brooklyn on the east, Jersey City and Hoboken on the west. Within easy rifle-shot of Trinity Church are the Custom-house, Sub-Treasury, Stock Exchange and other Exchanges, Trust Companies, the greater banks and banking-houses, the insurance companies, and many large commercial houses, with a multitude of minor business interests. Within that radius there are riches untold, and all men are well aware that such is the fact. Gold and silver and jewels and stocks and bonds and vast wealth of costly merchandise are there ready for the hand of the spoiler, if that could by any means be laid

on them. This is the very portion of the city
most easily guarded and defended, while seem-
gly the most exposed. Forces of any kind can
landed on all the wharves and concentrated on
y point named. All the great buildings of
one and brick and iron are so many possible
rts. They could be held by small garrisons for
ys against anything but cannon—and a mob
ould have no cannon, by any possibility. Look
the Sub-Treasury building for a moment: it is
ident that as soon as its doors are closed front
d rear, and its window-blinds of hammered steel,
th their heavy steel gratings, the place is im-
egnable to anything short of artillery. A mob

times when long lines of clerks and others are standing before the gratings of the receiving and disbursing desks, waiting their turns to be served. Among these might be easily marched in a hundred armed conspirators, awaiting the signal for a concerted attack, sure to be successful if boldly made and accurately supplemented by the arrival of exterior support and co-operation. The "fort" with its contents would be in the hands of a well-ordered and skilfully conducted mob in ten minutes from the hour agreed upon. If the Custom-house should be captured at the same hour, with a few other central buildings, Broad and Wall and Nassau streets and lower Broadway would be under the range of their windows, the tables would be turned, and nothing short of artillery (or siege and starvation) could readily dislodge the mob. The real protection of this district, therefore, as of the entire city, rests in providing any such possible banditti with an abiding assurance that in case of their "success" the artillery would be there within the hour. Something like that idea stands guard now; for the forts on Governor's Island are in full view from the Battery, and there are always armed vessels in the harbor. Still, it would do

if the idea were materially strengthened
sufficiently public manner to prevent
being overlooked, and to avoid the
of retaking. Before noon of the first
the riots of 1863 a mountain howitzer,
he lips with grape and canister, scowled
e stone steps of the Custom-house,
hundred suddenly-enlisted citizens oc-
he front of the Sub-Treasury, ready to
as a garrison if required. The greed
ob for other plunder, the imperfection
plans and organization, and the prompt-
h which protective measures were taken
e financial district.

mob will helplessly grind its teeth in its den so long as it finds that intelligent labor is more and more clearly aware that upon its own head and heart must fall the worst part of the disasters involved in even partial and temporary anarchy.

The lessons of the riot of 1863 should never be lost sight of by the working-men, whose predecessors not only refused to join in its infernal rush, but helped to put it down.

In the minds of the mob itself must also be erected another barrier against outbreak, and one not less important than the first, in a full and steadily-maintained conviction that every riot will be *crushed at its very beginning.*

The evil-disposed must have a consciousness of the perpetual presence of abundant power in capable and unhesitating hands. To this must be added an assurance of searching, uncompromising, unforgetting justice at the hands of judges and juries.

After a most minute examination, it seems plain that no blame for the riot of 1863 attaches to the United States Government, or to the State government, or to the municipal or police authorities. It may be well, however, for men now or hereafter intrusted with the guardianship of the

peace to consider that if by a momen-
eakness any official shall elect that a
d shall die instead of half a dozen, his
nt fellow-citizens will lay at his door the
f every man, woman, and child who
by reason of his fault. All men know
re is and always will be a volcano under
, but they are justly sure that there is
of an eruption.

ness, timidity, or time-serving compliance
vlessness in any form provokes attack;
nsistence on order, and ready strength,
only safety.

APPENDIX.

I.—POLICE.

ot easy to do justice to the Metropolitan Police
y of New York in the year 1863. Never before
has any similar body of men been in better con-
duty. They were carefully and well selected.
and file were sober, self-respecting, self-reliant,
ly drilled and equipped, and they were admirably
and commanded. They had perfect confidence
leaders, and the leaders had unbounded confi-
the discipline, courage, and devotion to duty of

sergeants, 159; roundsmen, 64; patrolmen, 1620; special duty, 109; special duty out of precinct, 165; special duty of a sanitary nature, 37; acting as janitors, etc., 84; total, 2297.

The general scope of police operations in each precinct can better be understood by noting the precise locality of its headquarters, or "station-house." These were at that date as follows:

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
300 Mulberry Street, near Bleecker Street.

First Precinct.....29 Broad Street, near Exchange Pl.
Second Precinct.....49 Beekman Street, near William St.
Third Precinct.....160 Chambers St., near Greenwich St.
Fourth Precinct.....9 Oak Street near Chestnut Street.
Fifth Precinct. .....49 Leonard St., near W. Broadway.
Sixth Precinct.....9 Franklin Street, near Baxter St.
Seventh Precinct.....247 Madison Street, near Clinton St.
Eighth Precinct.....127 Wooster Street, near Prince St.
Ninth Precinct..... ...04 Charles Street, near Bleecker St.
Tenth Precinct.....Essex Market.
Eleventh Precinct.....Union Market.
Twelfth Precinct.....126th Street, near Harlem River.
Thirteenth Precinct.....178 Delancey St., near Attorney St.
Fourteenth Precinct.....53 Spring Street, near Mulberry St.
Fifteenth Precinct.....221 Mercer Street, near Bleecker St.
Sixteenth Precinct.....156 West 20th Street, near 7th Ave.
Seventeenth Precinct....Corner 1st Avenue and 5th Street.
Eighteenth Precinct.....163 East 22d Street, near 3d Ave.
Nineteenth Precinct.....East 59th Street, near 3d Avenue.
Twentieth Precinct.....352 West 35th Street, near 9th Ave.
Twenty-first Precinct....120 East 35th St., near Lexington Ave.
Twenty-second Precinct.47th St., between 8th and 9th aves.
Twenty-third Precinct...East 86th Street, near 5th Avenue.
Twenty-fourth Precinct..Steamboat No. 1.
Twenty-fifth Precinct....300 Mulberry St., near Bleecker St.
Twenty-sixth Precinct..,City Hall.

venth Precinct ..117 Cedar St., near Greenwich St.
ghth Precinct....550 Greenwich St., near Charlton St.
inth Precinct.....East 29th Street, near 4th Avenue.
Precinct.....131st Street, Manhattanville.
st Precinct.....86th Street, Bloomingdale Road.
ond Precinct.....Fort Washington.

the riots the services of the several captains and cers were largely performed outside of their re- precincts. Any attempt to do them individual praise would surely result in absolute injustices ons. No such attempt has therefore been made. patrolmen, 1452 were on duty in New York and Brooklyn, and a mere squad on Staten Island. licemen are human, and must eat and rest like en, not more than half of the force can be on one time, except under the pressure of sudden cies. At the moment of the outbreak of the riot, , the city was guarded by less than a thousand n, scattered among thirty-two station-houses and

The varying numbers of those who from first to last were engaged in the mob in its many segments and movements cannot so much as be intelligently guessed at. Whatever they were, they were largely augmented in effectiveness by numberless rumors, false alarms, exaggerations, fears, and excitements. It required the coolest and most courageous good sense to avoid panic on the one hand or hasty and futile activities on the other, and to strike hard blows promptly at the right *times* and in the best *spots*.

The police knew nothing of the state of preparation or the plans of their antagonists, and could at first but guess at the real extent and meaning of the public disaster. Other men's hearts all over the city fainted and failed them for fear and astonishment; but not so—not for one moment—did the hearts of the Police authorities and the devoted Metropolitans. Robbed of the services of Superintendent Kennedy on the first morning of the riot, the President of the Board of Police Commissioners was left almost alone. The duties of the Superintendent fell upon him by law. His colleague, General Brown, was on his way to join the army in the field. Commissioner John G. Bergen was compelled to devote himself entirely to the affairs of Brooklyn and other outlying districts and interests. The unnatural field of battle in New York City was left under the sole management of Thomas C. Acton, and from Monday morning at six o'clock until Friday morning he did not sleep nor change his clothing. With extraordinary fortitude and endurance he stood at his post during every successive hour of day and night until the struggle was over, and the victory had been definitely won for law and order.

Almost the entire field of actual rioting was within the more densely peopled part of the island city. The police headquarters, commonly spoken of as "The Central Of-

n Mulberry Street, between Houston and Bleecker was centrally located, and in direct telegraphic nication wtih all police station-houses, and with ther prominent points and public buildings in the l vicinity.

ral Harvey Brown, commanding the United States n the city, placed himself and his men entirely at posal of President Acton. He became, personally, the Central Office garrison. Under the efficient ment of Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Police nent, its commissariat quickly attained efficient sys- l large proportions. His ordinary duties were such l for special ability and industry. He was now com- o add to them the care and provision for the men , and for swarms of helpless negroes in all parts of . They fled to all the police-stations from the pur- their destroyers. Not less than eight hundred of ached the Central Office building. The aged, the e blind, the lame, the women and the little ones,

no time possible that all the forces operating against the mob, rising on every side like mushrooms, should be controlled, directed, or even perfectly advised, by Mr. Acton. General Sandford, General Brown, and General Wool labored under similar difficulties. Mutual conferences between leaders, or even between leaders and their own immediate subordinates, were by no means easily obtained during the first two days of the riot. Co-operation had to be secured as best it might, amid the heat and hurry and frantic rush of kaleidoscopic emergencies. That it was obtained at all bears witness to a high degree of common-sense among the official personages concerned, and also to the tremendous pressure under which they were compelled to act. Dire necessity was upon all that they should struggle for one common purpose and should stand or fall together. Under such circumstances it was greatly for the public advantage that the many subordinate officers who were forced to act promptly on their own responsibility were to so large an extent men of capacity and of much military or police experience. They were compelled by the action of the mob itself, in many cases, to take measures without waiting for higher authority than the extreme law of self-preservation. They performed a large amount of courageous and well-timed service whereof no record whatever has been preserved, save in oral tradition or individual memories.

II.—THE MILITARY.

By 6 o'clock P.M. of Monday, July 13th, there were a thousand officers and soldiers gathered and registered at the Thirty-fifth Street Armory, besides the rallies at other places unrecorded. On Friday morning the following commands were in actual service in the city:

152d	Reg.	New	York	State	Volunteers.	
52d	"	"	"	"	"	
11th	"	"	"	"	"	
13th	"	"	"	"	"	(Cavalry, of Rochester.)
54th	"	"	"	"	"	
83d	"	"	"	"	"	
26th	"	Michigan		"	"	
7th	"	N. Y. State Militia, N. G.				
7th	"	"	"	"	"	(Old Guard.)
10th	"	"	"	"	"	
74th	"	"	"	"	"	
69th	"	"	"	"	"	
65th	"	"	"	"	"	(Buffalo.)

(No regimental reports of strength attainable.)

U. S. Sailors and Marines = 700.

" Regular Infantry, the garrisons of the harbor fortifications, daawn uon daily to keep detachment of 150 in the city.

The praise bestowed by General Brown (see page 350) upon the troops under his immediate command was equal-

"WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July, 1863.

"*To the Board of Enrolment, Eighth District of New York:*

"In accordance with section six of the Enrolment Act, approved March 3, 1863, I [General Ferry] hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"'I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia, since the commencement of the present Rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, hereby ordain four thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two as first proportional part of the quota of troops to be forwarded by the Eighth District of the State of New York under this the first call made by me on the State of New York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes;" and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Eighth District for the State of New York, for the number of men herein assigned to said District, and fifty per cent in addition.

"'In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"'Done at the City of Washington, this —— day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-eighth.

"'ABRAHAM LINCOLN.'"

What was known as "The Rich Man's Exemption" clause of the Conscription Act, and of which so much political use was made, was as follows:

"Section 13. And be it further enacted: That any person
afted and notified to appear, as aforesaid, may, on or before
e day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substi-
te to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such per-
n as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such
m, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary of
ar may determine, for the procuring of such substitute, which
m shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a general order made
the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory; and
ereupon such person so furnishing the substitute or paying
e money shall be discharged from further liability under the
aft. And any person failing to report after due service of
tice as herein provided, without furnishing a substitute or
ying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter,
d shall be arrested by the Provost-Marshal and sent to the
arest military post for trial by court martial, unless, upon
oper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the
oard of Enrolment shall release him from the draft."

The War Office in Washington had been besieged with
plications for information as to legal and other ques-

IV.—PROCLAMATIONS.

The first proclamation by Governor Seymour, dated July 14, 1863, was printed and circulated on the 15th. It was as follows:

"PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

"To the People of the City of New York: A riotous demonstration in your city, originating in opposition to the conscription of soldiers for the military service of the United States, has swelled into vast proportions, directing its fury against the lives and property of peaceful citizens. I know that many of those who have participated in these proceedings would not have allowed themselves to be carried to such extremes of violence and of wrong except under an apprehension of injustice; but such persons are reminded that the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts. The right of every citizen to make such an appeal will be maintained, and the decision of the courts must be respected and obeyed by rulers and people alike. No other course is consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peace and order of the city, and the safety of its inhabitants. Riotous proceedings must and shall be put down. The laws of the State of New York must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the lives and property of all its citizens protected at every hazard.

"The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded and defended by the Chief Magistrate of the State.

"I do therefore call upon all persons engaged in these riotous proceedings to retire to their homes and employments, declaring to them that unless they do so at once I shall use all the power necessary to restore the peace and order of the city.

"I also call upon all well disposed persons, not enrolled for

the preservation of order, to pursue their ordinary avocations. Let all citizens stand firmly by the constituted authorities, sustaining law and order in the city, and ready to answer any such demand as circumstances may render necessary for me to make upon their services; and they may rely upon a rigid enforcement of the laws of the State against all who violate them.

"HORATIO SEYMOUR, *Governor.*"

In immediate connection with the Governor's proclamation was generally published the following

"NOTICE.

NOTICE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PERFECTING A CITIZENS' ORGANIZATION.

"All citizens are requested to assemble immediately at the following places, when they will be enrolled under the direction of the persons hereinafter named, viz.:

"City Assembly Rooms: Gen. Ward B. Burnett.

"Seventh Regiment Armory: Gen. Abram Duryea, Maj. S.

"PROCLAMATION.

"*Whereas*, It is manifest that combinations for forcible resistance to the laws of the State of New York and the execution of civil and criminal process exist in the city and county of New York, whereby the peace and safety of the city and the lives and property of its inhabitants are endangered; and

"*Whereas*, The power of the said city and county has been exerted, and is not sufficient to enable the officers of the said city and county to maintain the laws of the State and execute the legal process of its officers; and

"*Whereas*, Application has been made to me by the Sheriff of the city and county of New York to declare the said city and county to be in a state of insurrection:

"Now, therefore, I, Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York and Commander-in-chief of the forces of the same, do, in its name and by its authority, issue this proclamation, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided, and do hereby declare the city and county of New York to be in a state of insurrection; and give notice to all persons that the means provided by the laws of this State for the maintenance of law and order will be employed to whatever degree may be necessary, and that all persons who shall, after the publication of this proclamation, 'resist, or aid in resisting, any force ordered out by the Governor to quell or suppress such insurrection' will render themselves liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

"HORATIO SEYMOUR.

"NEW YORK, July 14, 1863."

The Mayor's first public utterance related to arms and ammunition, viz.:

'PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
July 14, 1863.

ighly important to the peace of the city and the sup-
f the existing riot that the rioters shall not be allowed
themselves with arms and ammunition; and I do
ordingly enjoin upon all persons who keep arms
nition for sale that they will at once cease selling to
sons and close their places of business.

"GEORGE OPDYKE, *Mayor.*"

st note of encouragement uttered by Mayor
as as follows:

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
July 15, 1863.

E CITIZENS OF NEW YORK: I am happy to announce
the riot which for two days has disgraced our city

order shall not be broken with impunity. Our first duty now is to restore the public peace and preserve it unbroken, and to pursue and punish the offenders against the majesty of the laws.

"GEORGE OPDYKE, *Mayor.*"

V.—ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The daily morning papers of Thursday, July 16th, contained the following:

"AN APPEAL TO THE IRISH CATHOLICS FROM ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

"In the present disturbed state of the city I will appeal not only to them, but to all persons who love God and revere the holy Catholic religion which they profess, to respect also the laws of man and the peace of society, to retire to their homes with as little delay as possible, and disconnect themselves from the seemingly deliberate attempt to disturb the peace and social rights of the citizens of New York. If they are Catholics, or of such of them as are Catholics, I ask, for God's sake, for the sake of their holy religion, for my sake, if they have any respect for the episcopal authority, to dissolve their association with reckless men who have little regard for Divine or human law.

"✠ JOHN, *Archbishop of New York.*"

As a better method of reaching any who might acknowledge his authority or influence, he also issued the following pastoral letter, which appeared as a "poster" all over the city, early on Thursday morning:

op Hughes to the Men of New York who are now in many of the Papers Rioters:

I am not able, owing to rheumatism in my limbs, ou, but that is not a reason why you should not visit in your whole strength. Come, then, to-mor-y, at two o'clock, to my residence, north-west cor-lison Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. I shall have repared for you. There is abundant space for the ound my house: I can address you from the corner ony. If I should be unable to stand during the ou will permit me to address you sitting. My voice ronger than my limbs. I take upon myself the re-y of assuring you that in paying me this visit, or from it, you shall not be disturbed by any exhibi-unicipal or military presence. You who are Catho-many of you as are, have a right to visit your hout molestation.

"✠ JOHN HUGHES, *Archbishop of New York.*"

"NEW YORK, July 17, 1863.

"ORDERS: In obedience to instructions from the Secretary of War, the undersigned relinquishes the command of the United States troops in the city and harbor of New York.

"In parting from the troops of his command in the harbor he desires to express his sense of their uniformly good and soldierly conduct, and he cannot separate from those of his immediate command in the city without his testimony of their bravery, discipline, and soldierly deportment.

"Engaged night and day in constant conflict with the mob, they have in some fifteen or twenty severe contests, in most of them outnumbered ten to one,—many of the mob being armed, —whipped and effectually dispersed them, and have been uniformly successful.

He paid a general complimentary tribute to the soldiers, especially commending Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Frothingham, Adjutant-General upon his own staff. He added:

"Having, during the present insurrection, been in immediate and constant co-operation with it, he desires the privilege of expressing his unbounded admiration of the Police Department of this city. Never, in civil or military life, has he seen such untiring devotion and such efficient service.

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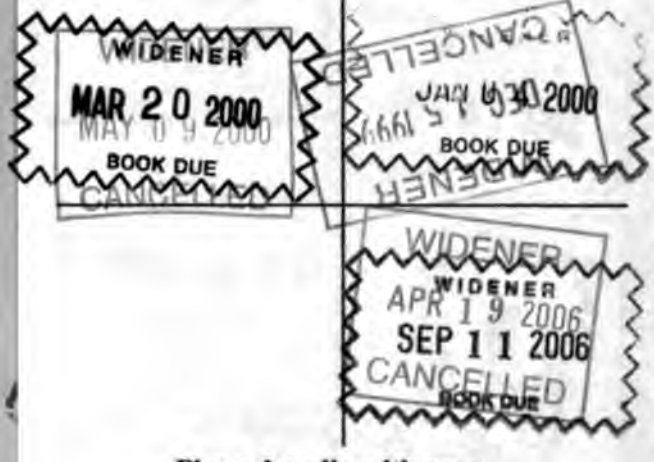

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